PA STORY
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PENNSYLVANIA STORY BOOK III

Kevin Sives Genealogy

Wyoming County Historical Society

Narrative of Zuriel Sherwood

1850 Census and comments

Susquehanna Papers and Maps

Kevin A. Sives, Antiques

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Joseph H. Fitch
m. Christine Sives.

9. Joseph H. Fitch
8. Lydia Fitch
7. Spencer Fitch
6. Nathaniel Fitch
5. John Fitch
4. John Fitch
3. Nathaniel Fitch
2. John Fitch
1. Thomas Fitch

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The Kevin Sives Family Home Page

This page contains information about the SIVES family and COMPTON family from northeastern PA and allied families. The SIVES name originated in Scotland, and emigrated to America circa 1869. The COMPTON line, emigrated from England to New Jersey in the 1600s. Some affiliated surnames are: BIESECKER, LEDYARD, BISHOP, GROMLICH, COBB, HAZEN, SCHOONOVER, LUTZ, SLOATE, CRUMP, HARTIN, & TUSTIN. Any information gratefully accepted. Kevin Sives (sives@erols.com)

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Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 1

1. Kevin Arthur Sives, born November 07, 1956 in Scranton, PA. He was the son of **2. Arthur James Sives** and **3. Lois Mae Compton**. He married **(1) Carla Jan Gaustad** December 27, 1980 in Tunkhannock, PA. She was the daughter of Richard Gaustad and Arleen Ann Enquist.

Notes
SIVES is derived from SHIVAS/SHIVES/SHIVEZ, and apprears in the 14th Century in East Aberdeenshire, Scotland. There is a crest for SHIVEZ, in Muirtoun, Scotland.
On 2/10/93, I received a telephone call from someone trying to locate a Mark SIVES, who supposedly lives in Hanover, Pennsylvania.

Children of Kevin Sives and Carla Gaustad are:

i. Bradford Nicholas Sives, born April 15, 1985 in Abington Hosp., Abington, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
ii. Nathaniel James Sives, born June 07, 1988 in Abington, PA, Abington Hosp..

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Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 2

2. Arthur James Sives, born November 11, 1922 in Falls, PA. He was the son of **4. Milford Sives** and **5. Florence A. Hartin**. He married **3. Lois Mae Compton** July 02, 1955.

3. Lois Mae Compton, born September 11, 1929 in Scranton, PA. She was the daughter of **6. Theodore Compton** and **7. Jennie Mae Gromlich**.

Children of Arthur Sives and Lois Compton are:

1 i. Kevin Arthur Sives, born November 07, 1956 in Scranton, PA; married Carla Jan Gaustad December 27, 1980 in Tunkhannock, PA.

ii. Sheila Mae Sives, born April 14, 1960 in Scranton, PA.

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Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 3

4. Milford Sives, born December 17, 1892. He was the son of **8. James Arthur Sives** and **9. Mary E. Smith**. He married **5. Florence A. Hartin** May 03, 1914.

5. Florence A. Hartin, born December 1892 in Penna. She was the daughter of **10. Charles W. Hartin** and **11. Mary Ann Tustin**.

Notes
Laceyville Messenger, 20 May 1914 said 'Milford SIVES married Miss Florence A. HARTIN of Mill City on Wed, 13 May 1914 at the M.E. Parsonage in Mill City by Rev W.H.Strang. Joseph H. Fitch sold Milford the current SIVES land in 1914.

Children of Milford Sives and Florence Hartin are:

i. Evelyn Sives, born August 05, 1914 in Falls, PA; married Robert Bachman.
ii. Dorothy Sives, born September 21, 1916 in Falls, PA; died 1993 in Falls, PA; married (1) Tony Azarowitz; married (2) Joseph Partches.
iii. Ethel Sives, born March 04, 1919 in Falls, PA; married LeRoy Brown.
iv. Elizabeth Sives, born February 06, 1921 in Falls, PA; married Robert Banks.
2 v. Arthur James Sives, born November 11, 1922 in Falls, PA; married Lois Mae Compton July 02, 1955.
vi. Marie Sives, born March 29, 1926 in Falls, PA; married Charles Randazzo.

6. Theodore Compton, born March 28, 1905 in Penna; died July 16, 1976 in At home, Clarks-Summit, Lackawanna Co, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **12. Frank D. Compton** and **13. Dinah Nicholson**. He married **7. Jennie Mae Gromlich**.

7. Jennie Mae Gromlich, born October 20, 1906 in Williams St., Pittston, PA; died November 14, 1988 in Clarks-Summit, Lackawanna Co., Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **14. Clarence Gromlich** and **15. Iantha Sloat**.

Children of Theodore Compton and Jennie Gromlich are:

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 4

8. James Arthur Sives, born October 16, 1869 in England; died March 26, 1921. He was the son of **16. James H. Sives** and **17. Emily**. He married **9. Mary E. Smith**.

9. Mary E. Smith, born January 19, 1868 in Penna; died March 31, 1920 in Falls, PA. She was the daughter of **18. Thomas Smith** and **19. Elizabeth Shelley**.

Notes
In Tunkhannock Republican, 26 APR 1901, contains notice that James has moved onto the former George Sherwood farm in Falls. Bought the farm and land from Archie W. Sherwood in 1905, 124 1/2 acres, $3,100 acres which consitituted the first Sives land. In 1900 census, listed as a farmer, V 226, ED 137, S 2, L 90.

Notes
In 1880, she was a servant. In 1912, she sold land to Arnie Trethaway.

Children of James Sives and Mary Smith are:

i. Mildred Sives, born December 17, 1892; married Morris Swartwood.
4 ii. Milford Sives, born December 17, 1892; married Florence A. Hartin May 03, 1914.
iii. Bernice Sives, born August 1894; married Lafayette Keeler.
iv. Leland Sives, born December 28, 1907; died September 30, 1928.

10. Charles W. Hartin, born 1868 in England; died 1950 in Falls, PA. He was the son of **20. William Hartin** and **21. Mary**. He married **11. Mary Ann Tustin** 1889.

11. Mary Ann Tustin, born 1863 in Warder's Alley, Tewkesbury, England; died 1953 in Falls, PA. She was the daughter of **22. George Tustin** and **23. Caroline Crump**.

Notes
Charles came to the U.S. in 1890. His wife, Mary Ann, and his eldest child,

Ethel, came to the U.S. in 1891. He was a railroad laborer, who rented his house.

Children of Charles Hartin and Mary Tustin are:

i. Ethel Hartin, born November 1890 in England.

5 ii. Florence A. Hartin, born December 1892 in Penna; married Milford Sives May 03, 1914.

iii. George Hartin, born March 1894 in Penna.

iv. Edith Hartin, born October 1896 in Penna.; married Wifford Archambeau.

v. Kate Hartin, born September 1898 in Penna.

12. Frank D. Compton, born October 06, 1862 in Penna; died April 19, 1927 in R.D. #4, Lake Ariel, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **24. Richard Compton** and **25. Diantha Coon**. He married **13. Dinah Nicholson** 1887.

13. Dinah Nicholson, born December 15, 1867 in Yatesville, Luzerne County, Penna; died June 10, 1932 in 2409 Shawnee Ave, Scranton, Lackawanna Co., Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **26. Alexander Nicholson** and **27. Isabelle Shields**.

Notes
In 1900, lived in Miner's MIlls, on Centre Street. Brakeman, who rents his own house. At the time of his death at the age of 64, he is listed as being a farmer. There is a deed, dated 4 sep 1886, showing Frank Compton buying land from August Smith (book 67, page 268) in Texas Township, Wayne County, PA.

Notes
In 1900, lived in Miner's Mills, Luzerne County, PA.
Tombstone at Maplewood Cemetary says born 1868,
died 1932. Both of her parents born in Penna. Died of some sort of absess, and blood poisoning.

Children of Frank Compton and Dinah Nicholson are:

i. Carrie Compton, born Abt 1893 in Penna; died Abt 1893 in Stillborn.
ii. Isabelle Compton, born Abt 1895 in Penna; married Uquart.
iii. Harold Compton, born Abt 1895 in Infant Death, Penna; died Abt 1895.
iv. Carrie M. Compton, born September 1895 in Penna; married Eugene Howard.
v. Raymond Compton, born September 1896 in Penna; died 1975; married Ida Mae Buddenagen.
vi. Helen Compton, born March 1897 in Penna; married William Smith.
vii. Ellen Compton, born March 1897 in Penna.
viii. Mabel Compton, born September 1899 in Penna; married Orville Metcalfe.
ix. Viola Compton, born Abt 1900 in Penna; died March 11, 1993 in Pennsylvania; married Warren Cavill.
x. Marguerite Compton, born 1903 in Penna; died March 17, 1993 in Mercy Hospital, Long Term care, Wilkes-barre, Luz, Pennsylvani; married Arthur H. Mitchell.
6 xi. Theodore Compton, born March 28, 1905 in Penna; died July 16, 1976 in At home, Clarks-Summit, Lackawanna Co, Pennsylvania; married Jennie Mae Gromlich.

14. Clarence Gromlich, born May 01, 1882 in Maplewood, Lake Twp., Wayne County, Pennsylvania; died October 24, 1956 in Lake Ariel, Lake Twp., Wayne County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **28. John H. Gromlich** and **29. Emma Schoonover**. He married **15. Iantha Sloat** Abt 1903.

15. Iantha Sloat, born December 19, 1880 in Scranton, Lackawanna Co., Pennsylvania; died April 11, 1951. She was the daughter of **30. Charles W. Sloat** and **31. Lucinda Biesecker**.

Notes
Retired from Erie Lackawanna RR 1 May 1931, after being there 47 years.
Joined Erie in 11/ 1899 as Brakeman. In 1902 became assistant Section foreman.
1904 became section foreman. Live in Maplewood, and attend Methodist Church.

Notes
In 1906, lived on Williams Street, Pittston, Lackawanna County, Pa. In 1910, lived in Cherry Ridge Township, Wayne County, PA. Lived in Lake Ariel later in life.
According to her death certificate, she lived at rural Lake Ariel, Lake Township, Wayne County at the time of her death. She was injured on 30 March, 1951 at 4:30 p.m. EST when her clothing caught fire from the stove. She died at Honesdale Hospital on 11 April, 1951 from paralytic ileum, caused by the burns.

Children of Clarence Gromlich and Iantha Sloat are:

i. Emma Gromlich, born Abt 1902; married Lester Black.
ii. Francis Gromlich, born Abt 1903; married Genevive Coss.
iii. Roy Gromlich, born Abt 1904; married Ann Homan September 15, 1940 in Lake Ariel, Methodist Chur..
iv. Charles W. Gromlich, born 1904; died 1981; married Dorothy M..
v. Roberta Gromlich, born Abt 1905; married Nicholas Bakos January 07, 1949.
vi. Alberta Gromlich, born Abt 1905; married Charles Siepiela.
7 vii. Jennie Mae Gromlich, born October 20, 1906 in Williams St., Pittston, PA; died November 14, 1988 in Clarks-Summit, Lackawanna Co., Pennsylvania; married Theodore Compton.
viii. Raymond Gromlich, born Abt 1907; married Janet Cottel.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 5

16. James H. Sives, born March 1844 in Scotland. He married **17. Emily** Abt 1866.
17. Emily, born October 1843 in England; died 1901 in Avoca, PA.

Notes
James came to the U.S. in late 1869, or early 1870. In 1900 census, lived at 79 Grove St., Avoca, Luzerne Co., Penna. He was a carpenter, and owned his own house. Emily came to the U.S. in 1870. V 120, ED 34, S 5, L 11.

Notes
Tunkhannock Republican 26 APR 1901 contains notice of death. Name is spelled LIVIS.

Children of James Sives and Emily are:

i. Christian Sives, born 1867 in England; died 1927 in Falls, PA; married Joseph H. Fitch December 23, 1885 in Presbyterian, parsonage, Newton, PA.

8 ii. James Arthur Sives, born October 16, 1869 in England; died March 26, 1921; married Mary E. Smith.

iii. Fred A. Sives, born 1873 in Falls, PA; died November 29, 1911; married Nellie.

iv. Julius Sives, born 1875 in McKunes Station, Falls, Wyoming Co., PA; died January 22, 1876 in McKune's Sta., Falls, Wyoming Co., PA.

v. Bernice Sives, born 1877 in Falls, PA.

vi. George Sives, born 1879 in Falls, PA.

vii. Miles Sives, born 1883 in Falls, PA; died March 17, 1884 in McKune's Sta, Falls, Wyoming Co., PA.

18. Thomas Smith, born November 05, 1830 in England; died February 05, 1905 in Mill City, PA. He married **19. Elizabeth Shelley**.

19. Elizabeth Shelley, born February 28, 1834 in England; died March 23, 1900 in Mill City, PA

Notes
In 1900, Thomas lived with his son John B. SMITH, and was a widow. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1852, and was a naturalized citizen in 1900.

Notes
Tunkhannock Republican, 4 May 1900 contains article from Oriental Grange, No 165 of Mill City paying their respects to the dead Elizabeth Smith.

Children of Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Shelley are:

i. Josiah C. Smith, born 1858 in Penna.; died July 16, 1881 in Mill City, PA.
ii. John B. Smith, born 1862 in Penna.; married Anna.
iii. Maggie Smith, born 1864 in Penna.; married Coon.
iv. Thomas Smith, born 1866 in Penna.
9 v. Mary E. Smith, born January 19, 1868 in Penna; died March 31, 1920 in Falls, PA; married James Arthur Sives.
vi. William J. Smith, born 1871 in Penna..

20. William Hartin, born 1842; died September 20, 1925 in Tewkesbury, England. He married **21. Mary**.
21. Mary, born 1843 in England; died March 14, 1909 in Tewkesbury, England.

Child of William Hartin and Mary is:

10 i. Charles W. Hartin, born 1868 in England; died 1950 in Falls, PA; married Mary Ann Tustin 1889.

22. George Tustin, born January 09, 1822 in Tewkesbury, England. He was the son of **44. Thomas Tustin** and **45. Mary Evans**. He married **23. Caroline Crump** February 08, 1847.
23. Caroline Crump, born July 08, 1827. She was the daughter of **46. William Crump** and **47. Ann Fry (or Bernard)**.

Child of George Tustin and Caroline Crump is:

11 i. Mary Ann Tustin, born 1863 in Warder's Alley, Tewkesbury, England; died 1953 in Falls, PA; married Charles W. Hartin 1889.

24. Richard Compton, born March 04, 1836 in Pennsylvania; died April 27, 1914. He was the son of **48. Gabriel Compton** and **49. Mary A. Hazen**. He married **25. Diantha Coon**.
25. Diantha Coon, born 1843 in Pennsylvania; died October 1869. She was the daughter of **50. John Coon** and **51. Sallie Sarah Lutz**.

Child of Richard Compton and Diantha Coon is:

12 i. Frank D. Compton, born October 06, 1862 in Penna; died April 19, 1927 in R.D. #4, Lake Ariel, Wayne County, Pennsylvania; married Dinah Nicholson 1887.

26. Alexander Nicholson, born 1842 in England. He married **27. Isabelle Shields**.
27. Isabelle Shields, born 1839 in England.

Notes
In the 1860 Census, he lived in Blakeley, Luzerne Co., PA (page 82). Although of the correct age, the only Alexander Nicholson on the PA Civil War rolls was from a Philadelphia Regiment.
I could not find this individual on the 1880 Census.

Children of Alexander Nicholson and Isabelle Shields are:

i. William Nicholson, born 1859 in Pennsylvania.
13 ii. Dinah Nicholson, born December 15, 1867 in Yatesville, Luzerne County, Penna; died June 10, 1932 in 2409 Shawnee Ave, Scranton, Lackawanna Co., Pennsylvania; married Frank D. Compton 1887.

28. John H. Gromlich, born January 14, 1859 in Berks County; died November 08, 1949. He was the son of **56. John Gromlich** and **57. Sarah Smith**. He married **29. Emma Schoonover**.
29. Emma Schoonover, born March 16, 1860; died April 18, 1937. She was the daughter of **58. Thomas Schoonover** and **59. Charlotte Ledyard**.

Children of John Gromlich and Emma Schoonover are:

14 i. Clarence Gromlich, born May 01, 1882 in Maplewood, Lake Twp., Wayne County, Pennsylvania; died October 24, 1956 in Lake Ariel, Lake Twp., Wayne County, Pennsylvania; married Iantha Sloat Abt 1903.
ii. Frank L. Gromlich, born May 27, 1884; died June 29, 1921; married Sadye E..
iii. Jennie M. Gromlich, born 1892; died 1963; married Lee J. Bell.

30. Charles W. Sloat, born March 1862. He was the son of **60. Milo Sloat** and **61. Abby Davis**. He married **31. Lucinda Biesecker**.
31. Lucinda Biesecker. She was the daughter of **62. John Biesecker** and **63. Elizabeth Weldy**.

Notes
I could not find Charles in 1880, 1900 census. He was in 1910, in Dunmore, married to a MERTIA E. 138 0030 0012.

Notes
In her 'father's will, she is listed as "LUCINDA WARD, 'my daughter'".

Children of Charles Sloat and Lucinda Biesecker are:

i. Harrison M. Sloat, died in Los Angeles, California; married Unknown.
ii. Sloat, married Charles Harvey.
iii. Sloat, married Arthur Munson.

15 iv. Iantha Sloat, born December 19, 1880 in Scranton, Lackawanna Co., Pennsylvania; died April 11, 1951; married Clarence Gromlich Abt 1903.

v. Genevive Sloat, born 1885 in Dunmore, Penna; died January 16, 1949; married John G. Snyder.

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Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 6

44. Thomas Tustin, born in Tewkesbury, England. He married **45. Mary Evans** January 08, 1822.
45. Mary Evans.

Child of Thomas Tustin and Mary Evans is:
22 i. George Tustin, born January 09, 1822 in Tewkesbury, England; married Caroline Crump February 08, 1847.

46. William Crump, born August 29, 1783. He was the son of **92. William Crump** and **93. Elizabeth**. He married **47. Ann Fry (or Bernard)**.
47. Ann Fry (or Bernard), born October 28, 1806 in or 2 Dec 1803.

Child of William Crump and Ann Fry (or Bernard) is:
23 i. Caroline Crump, born July 08, 1827; married George Tustin February 08, 1847

48. Gabriel Compton, born July 04, 1805 in New Jersey; died August 22, 1860 in Potter Cemetary. He was the son of **96. James Compton** and **97. Elizabeth Stivers**. He married **49. Mary A. Hazen** January 28, 1830 in Tuttle Corners, Sussex County, New Jersey.
49. Mary A. Hazen, born January 28, 1814 in Wykertown, Sussex County, New Jersey; died December 10, 1901. She was the daughter of **98. Ezra Hazen** and **99. Sarah Coss**.

Notes
In 1860, he was a farmer, living in Jefferson Township, Luzerne County, PA. In his will, dated August 7, 1860, he said he is very sick. He is listed in the 1840 census being in Jefferson Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. I found him on the 1830 census in Frankford Township, Sussex County, New Jersey. Luzerne County deeds for 1849, 1855, and 1859 exist for Gabriel. In his will, Gabriel gave land to Giles and Adnirun. They sold it to Richmond in 1876. Mary gave Richmond and Adnirun land when she died in 1876. The land

that Alpheus got, he sold to Richmond in 1873.
In 1850 agriculture census, Gabriel owned 50 improved, and 177 unimproved acres in Jefferson Township. In addition to witnessing his will, Rhoads BURRY (BERRY) was his neighbor in 1860.

Children of Gabriel Compton and Mary Hazen are:

i. James Compton, born November 30, 1830 in New Jersey; died October 1922; married Bethiah Fairchild.
ii. Andrew Compton, born 1832; died 1839.
iii. Alpheus Compton, born February 08, 1834 in New Jersey; died August 12, 1902; married Bedileah Sanons Abt 1876.
24 iv. Richard Compton, born March 04, 1836 in Pennsylvania; died April 27, 1914; married Diantha Coon.
v. Melinda Ann Compton, born April 08, 1838 in Pennsylvania; died September 12, 1926; married Peter Beers March 13, 1857.
vi. Holly Compton, born April 14, 1840 in Pennsylvania; died January 06, 1902; married Sarah House 1860.
vii. John Wesley Compton, born March 08, 1842 in Pennsylvania; died April 04, 1924; married Christena Hennefort.
viii. Clarence Asa Compton, born April 04, 1844 in Pennsylvania; died September 1910; married Emmiline Swingle October 06, 1867.
ix. Lydia Melvina Compton, born March 04, 1846 in Pennsylvania; died January 17, 1903 in Hallstead, Pennsylvania; married Bloomfield Masters.
x. Sarah Jane Compton, born March 10, 1848 in Pennsylvania; died January 25, 1901, married William Reed.
xi. Matilda Compton, born February 28, 1850; died June 01, 1924; married Adelbert Merrit Swingle.
xii. Jiles Compton, born March 27, 1852; died January 31, 1937; married Ann Luts.
xiii. Adnirun Compton, born July 15, 1854; died October 14, 1938; married Emmeline Belle Haines.
xiv. Mary Etta Compton, born August 31, 1858; died October 04, 1879.

50. John Coon, born 1807 in Kinderhook, New York. He was the son of **100. Henry Coon** and **101. Margaret Snyder**. He married **51. Sallie Sarah Lutz**.

51. Sallie Sarah Lutz, born 1808 in Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **102. John Lutz** and **103. Abigail Cobb**.

Notes
There is a Luzerne County will, dated August 29, 1855, for John Coon, with executors William and D.S. Coon. In 1850, they were neighbors of Gabriel Compton in Jefferson Township, Luzerne County. In 1850, Henry LUXFIELD, laborer, 23, Germany was staying with them. In 1840, John lived in Covington Township.

Children of John Coon and Sallie Lutz are:

i. William Coon, born 1827 in Pennsylvania; married Nancy.
ii. Sharlotte Coon, born Abt 1829 in Pennsylvania.
iii. Michael Coon, born Abt 1830 in Pennsylvania.
iv. Martha Coon, born 1833 in Pennsylvania.
v. David Coon, born 1835 in Pennsylvania.
vi. Oliver Coon, born 1837 in Pennsylvania.
vii. John Coon, born 1840 in Pennsylvania.
25 viii. Diantha Coon, born 1843 in Pennsylvania; died October 1869; married Richard Compton.
ix. Abbigail Coon, born 1845 in Pennsylvania.
x. Wesley Coon, born 1847 in Pennsylvania.

56. John Gromlich, born September 20, 1832 in Berks County. He was the son of **112. Jacob Gromlich** and **113. Unknown**. He married **57. Sarah Smith**.

57. Sarah Smith, born October 15, 1831 in Berks County; died June 07, 1899.

Notes
In his early life he was a boatman, but became engaged in the lumber business.
Moved to Wayne County in 1866. He worked for the lumber firm Washburn, Norman & Co, and he built the first mill beyond Moscow, called Gromlich's and Staple's Mill.
There is a Wayne County will, (9 251 6161), 1909, Lake Twp.
John Gromlich bought land from David Zuber, in Perry Township, Berks County, in 1859.

Notes
I found some Smiths buried in St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Pine & Church Streets), Hamburg, Berks County, PA. One that looks like it COULD be her parents is (Isaac B. Bmith - 8/3/1847 to 11/7/1928, Wife Anna M. - 10/2/1846 to 2/25/1872, Child Emma M. 5/19/1853 to 9/2/1925, and Child Charles W. 4/14/1873 - 2/18/1874).
Also buried there is a Sarah Ann Smith (2/19/1844 - 9/2/1887), child of Israel S. and Mary Ann Smith.
Sarah's grave's death date is different than what was listed in the article about the family. There is a will, (9 184 6984), in Wayne county, dated 31 Mar 1909 for her.

Children of John Gromlich and Sarah Smith are:

i. Jeremiah Gromlich, born January 1859; died 1934; married Lillian.

28 ii. John H. Gromlich, born January 14, 1859 in Berks County; died November 08, 1949; married Emma Schoonover.

iii. Jacob R. Gromlich, born June 11, 1862 in Hamburg, Berks County, Penna.; married Carrie Masters May 20, 1880.

iv. Alice Gromlich, born Abt 1863.

v. Susie Gromlich, born Abt 1864.

vi. Mary Gromlich, born Abt 1865.

vii. Annie Gromlich, born Abt 1866.

viii. Mahlon Gromlich, born 1866; married Eva M..

ix. David Gromlich, born Abt 1868.

x. Gertie Gromlich, born Abt 1870.

xi. Sadie Gromlich, born Abt 1871.

xii. George Gromlich, born March 1877 in Pennsylvania; married Emma Carter.

58. Thomas Schoonover, born 1821 in Pennsylvania. He was the son of **116. Elijah Schoonover** and **117. Rachel Bishop**. He married **59. Charlotte Ledyard**.

59. Charlotte Ledyard, born 1830 in Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **118. Luther Ledyard** and **119. Rhoda**.

Notes
One of the earliest settlers in Wayne County was Jacob Schoonover (1799). The current site of Honesdale resides on an original tract of land owned by Thomas Schoonover from New Jersey, who with his wife Susannah, purchased a tract of land they called 'Monmouth' on January 27, 1804. This tract consisted of 439 acres, and was located on Dyberry flats.

Children of Thomas Schoonover and Charlotte Ledyard are:

i. Lucinda Schoonover, born Abt 1849 in Pennsylvania.

29 ii. Emma Schoonover, born March 16, 1860; died April 18, 1937; married John H. Gromlich.

60. Milo Sloat, born 1832; died 1871-1923. He was the son of **120. James Sloat** and **121. Catherine Lewis**. He married **61. Abby Davis**.

61. Abby Davis, born 1839; died 1871-1933.

Children of Milo Sloat and Abby Davis are:

30 i. Charles W. Sloat, born March 1862; married (1) Mertia E.; married (2) Lucinda Biesecker.

ii. William Sloat, born 1867.

iii. Minerva Sloat, born 1868.

62. John Biesecker, born Abt 1800; died 1862. He was the son of **124. Jacob Biesecker** and **125.**

Elizabeth. He married **63. Elizabeth Weldy**.

63. Elizabeth Weldy.

Children of John Biesecker and Elizabeth Weldy are:

31 i. Lucinda Biesecker, married Charles W. Sloat.
ii. Sarah Biesecker, married Getts.
iii. Mary Ann Biesecker, born 1821; died 1856; married Peter Yeager.
iv. Hannah Mariah Biesecker, married Hollister.
v. Jacob H. Biesecker, born 1826; married Eleanor Krotzer.
vi. William Biesecker, born 1833 in Pennsylvania; married Fanny.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 7

92. William Crump, born February 11, 1759. He was the son of **184. George Crump** and **185. Mary**. He married **93. Elizabeth**.
93. Elizabeth.

Child of William Crump and Elizabeth is:
46 i. William Crump, born August 29, 1783; married Ann Fry (or Bernard).

96. James Compton, born 1765. He was the son of **192. Jacob Compton** and **193. Sarah**. He married **97. Elizabeth Stivers**.
97. Elizabeth Stivers, born 1779. She was the daughter of **194. Randal Stivers** and **195. Janet Skinner**.

Children of James Compton and Elizabeth Stivers are:
i. Janet Compton, married Adoniram Fairchild.
48 ii. Gabriel Compton, born July 04, 1805 in New Jersey; died August 22, 1860 in Potter Cemetary; married Mary A. Hazen January 28, 1830 in Tuttle Corners, Sussex County, New Jersey.

98. Ezra Hazen, born 1781; died 1828. He was the son of **196. Samuel Hazen** and **197. Mary**. He married **99. Sarah Coss**.
99. Sarah Coss, born 1778; died 1863. She was the daughter of **198. Peter Coss**.

Child of Ezra Hazen and Sarah Coss is:
49 i. Mary A. Hazen, born January 28, 1814 in Wykertown, Sussex County, New Jersey; died December 10, 1901; married Gabriel Compton January 28, 1830 in Tuttle Corners, Sussex County, New Jersey.

100. Henry Coon, born in Holland. He married **101. Margaret Snyder**.
101. Margaret Snyder.

Notes
In 1770, Henry Coon came from Holland to Kinderhook, New York. He was born, reared, educated, and married in Holland BEFORE he came to the United States. In the 1790 census, there is a large concentrations of Coons, including two Henrys, in Clermont Town, Columbia County, New York.

Children of Henry Coon and Margaret Snyder are:

i. Hannah Coon, married Ed Lane.
ii. Thomas Coon, married Polemus.
iii. Anthony Coon, married Angeline Burlinggame.
iv. David Coon, married Hollister.
v. Maria Coon, born Abt 1800; married Jacob Swartz.
vi. Jacob Coon, born February 17, 1805 in New York; died February 17, 1865 in Port Murray; married Comfort Bolton 1825.
50 vii. John Coon, born 1807 in Kinderhook, New York; married Sallie Sarah Lutz.
viii. Henry A. Coon, born 1813 in New York; died August 29, 1876; married Thankful Bolton.
ix. William Coon, born 1815 in New York; married Amelia Stratton.

102. John Lutz, died May 12, 1821 in Providence, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **204. Conrad Lutz** and **205. Anna Maria**. He married **103. Abigail Cobb**.
103. Abigail Cobb. She was the daughter of **206. Asa Cobb** and **207. Sarah Stevens**.

Notes
In 1810, lived in Salem Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. At the time of his death, he lived in Providence Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Children of John Lutz and Abigail Cobb are:

i. Michael Lutz.
ii. Henry Lutz.
iii. Anne Lutz.
iv. Diantha Lutz.
v. Susana Lutz.
vi. Betsey Lutz.
51 vii. Sallie Sarah Lutz, born 1808 in Pennsylvania; married John Coon.

112. Jacob Gromlich, born Abt 1812 in Windsor Twp, Berks Co., Pennsylvania. He was the son of **224. George Gromlich** and **225. Unknown**. He married **113. Unknown**.
113. Unknown, born Abt 1809.

Children of Jacob Gromlich and Unknown are:

i. Charles Gromlich, born 1832; married Sally A..

56 ii. John Gromlich, born September 20, 1832 in Berks County; married Sarah Smith.

iii. H. Gromlich, born 1835.

iv. Jeremiah Gromlich, born February 17, 1837 in Berks County, Pennsylvania; died November 17, 1863; married Angelline 1859.

v. Cityana Gromlich, born 1838.

vi. Henry G. Gromlich, born 1840; married Ellen.

vii. Frank Gromlich, born July 07, 1841 in Berks County, Pennsylvania; died December 11, 1886; married Ellen.

116. Elijah Schoonover, born 1790; died 1835. He was the son of **232. Thomas Schoonover** and **233. Margaret Cadrow**. He married **117. Rachel Bishop**.

117. Rachel Bishop, born Abt 1797 in Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **234. John Bishop** and **235. Mary Snyder**.

Notes
In 1829, Elijah lived in Berlin Township, Wayne County, PA.

Children of Elijah Schoonover and Rachel Bishop are:

i. Margaret Schoonover, born Abt 1818.

58 ii. Thomas Schoonover, born 1821 in Pennsylvania; married Charlotte Ledyard.

iii. George B. Schoonover, born 1821 in Pennsylvania; married Margaret.

iv. Milly Schoonover, born Abt 1825 in Pennsylvania.

v. Lucinda Schoonover, born Abt 1829 in Pennsylvania.

vi. John Schoonover, born Abt 1831 in Pennsylvania.

vii. Elijah Schoonover, born Abt 1835 in Pennsylvania.

118. Luther Ledyard, born 1794 in Brooklyn, Connecticut; died in Aldenville, Clinton Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **236. Robert Ledyard** and **237. Mary Sarah Cady**. He married **119. Rhoda**.

119. Rhoda, born 1802 in Rhode Island; died April 04, 1880.

Notes
According to Wayne County history, Luther lived his life, and died in Clinton Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. He was referred to as "UNCLE LUTE" in the history.

Children of Luther Ledyard and Rhoda are:

i. Ledyard, born 1818.
ii. James W. Ledyard, born 1825 in Pennsylvania; married Mary A..
iii. Ledyard, born 1827 in Pennsylvania.
59 iv. Charlotte Ledyard, born 1830 in Pennsylvania; married Thomas Schoonover.
v. Annie Ledyard, born 1833 in Pennsylvania.

120. James Sloat, born 1783-1819; died 1846-1901. He married **121. Catherine Lewis**.
121. Catherine Lewis, born 1790-1819; died 1846-1907.

Children of James Sloat and Catherine Lewis are:
i. Margaret Sloat, born 1831.
60 ii. Milo Sloat, born 1832; died 1871-1923; married Abby Davis.
iii. Paulina Sloat, born 1841.
iv. Mary Sloat, born 1843.
v. Irwin Sloat, born 1844.
vi. Leander Sloat, born 1845.
vii. Harriet Sloat, born 1846.
viii. Henry Sloat, born 1847.
ix. Frank Sloat, born 1849.
x. Eugene Sloat, born 1851.
xi. Julia Sloat, born 1853.

124. Jacob Biesecker, born Abt 1770. He married **125. Elizabeth**.
125. Elizabeth.

Child of Jacob Biesecker and Elizabeth is:
62 i. John Biesecker, born Abt 1800; died 1862; married Elizabeth Weldy.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 8

184. George Crump. He married **185. Mary**.
185. Mary.

Child of George Crump and Mary is:
92 i. William Crump, born February 11, 1759; married Elizabeth.

192. Jacob Compton, born 1732; died 1802. He was the son of **384. David Compton** and **385. Sarah Vansickle**. He married **193. Sarah**.
193. Sarah.

Child of Jacob Compton and Sarah is:
96 i. James Compton, born 1765; married Elizabeth Stivers.

194. Randal Stivers, born January 20, 1724/25; died 1820. He was the son of **388. Johan Stivers**. He married **195. Janet Skinner**.
195. Janet Skinner, born 1725; died 1820. She was the daughter of **390. Johan Stivers** and **391. Jeannet Campbell**.

Notes
Revolutionary patriout, wove the blue cloth for soldier's uniforms. His looms
and orchards were destroyed by British soldiers.

Child of Randal Stivers and Janet Skinner is:
97 i. Elizabeth Stivers, born 1779; married James Compton.

196. Samuel Hazen, born 1749; died 1812. He was the son of **392. Samuel Hazen** and **393. Mary**.

He married **197. Mary**.

197. Mary.

Child of Samuel Hazen and Mary is:

98 i. Ezra Hazen, born 1781; died 1828; married Sarah Coss.

198. Peter Coss.

Child of Peter Coss is:

99 i. Sarah Coss, born 1778; died 1863; married Ezra Hazen.

204. Conrad Lutz. He married **205. Anna Maria**.

205. Anna Maria.

Notes
At the time of his death, Conrad lived in Providence Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Children of Conrad Lutz and Anna Maria are:

102 i. John Lutz, died May 12, 1821 in Providence, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; married Abigail Cobb.
ii. Jacob Lutz.
iii. Michael Lutz.
iv. Henry Lutz.
v. Barbara Lutz, married Thomas Martin.
vi. Mary Lutz, married Woods.
vii. Elizabeth Lutz, married Stevens.

206. Asa Cobb, born March 24, 1749/50 in Dutchess Co., N. Y.[1]; died March 24, 1808 in Mt. Cobb, Luzerne Co., Pa.[2]. He was the son of **412. Asa Cobb** and **413. Mary Finch**. He married **207. Sarah Stevens** 1801 in Luzerne Co., PA.[3].

207. Sarah Stevens, born April 09, 1753 in Orange Co., N Y[4]; died April 09, 1816 in Mt. Cobb, Luzerne Co., PA.[5]. She was the daughter of **414. Eliphalet Stevens** and **415. Elsie Hollaway**.

Notes
In June, 1783, Asa came from Orange County, New York to Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. He served in Rev. War in Capt. Isaiah Vail's company of militia under Lt. Col. Newkirk, in Col. James McClaughrey's regt, Ulster County, New York.

Notes
Sarah Stevens was a prominent Doctor of Obstetrics.

Children of Asa Cobb and Sarah Stevens are:

103 i. Abigail Cobb, married John Lutz.
ii. John Cobb.
iii. Jemima Cobb, married Starke.
iv. Noah Cobb.
v. Sally Cobb.
vi. Ebenezer Cobb.
vii. William Cobb.
viii. Cyprain Cobb.
ix. Asa Cobb, born September 22, 1781 in Orange Co., N. Y.[6]; died May 06, 1867 in Liberty Twp., Crawford Co., Ohio[7]; married Catherine Wood 1801[8].

224. George Gromlich, born 1776. He married **225. Unknown**.
225. Unknown, born 1785.

Children of George Gromlich and Unknown are:

112 i. Jacob Gromlich, born Abt 1812 in Windsor Twp, Berks Co., Pennsylvania; married Unknown.
ii. Female Gromlich, born Abt 1813.
iii. Male Gromlich, born Abt 1815.
iv. Female Gromlich, born Abt 1816.
v. Male Gromlich, born Abt 1818.
vi. Male Gromlich, born Abt 1825.

232. Thomas Schoonover, born in New Jersey. He married **233. Margaret Cadrow**.
233. Margaret Cadrow, born in New Jersey; died November 27, 1847 in Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

Notes
Thomas Schoonover came from New Jersey in the 1770s and settled on what is called the Holbert farm in Lackawaxen Township. Later (1800) the family moved to Palmyra. Later still, they settled in Dyberry.

Notes
She was from New Jersey, and was married to Thomas before moving to Wayne County.

Children of Thomas Schoonover and Margaret Cadrow are:

i. Margaret Schoonover, married Jacob Kimble.
ii. Polly Schoonover, married Lester Adams.
116 iii. Elijah Schoonover, born 1790; died 1835; married Rachel Bishop.
iv. William Schoonover, born Abt 1795; married Lizzie French.

234. John Bishop, born in New Jersey. He married **235. Mary Snyder**.
235. Mary Snyder, born in New Jersey.

Notes
John BISHOP is the first settler in Bethany, Wayne County, PA. Native of New Jersey, John served in the Continental Army, and was present at Valley Forge, and the crossing of the Delaware. He settled at the Narrows, Pike County. In 1802, he became the postman. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the first house in Dyberry Township, for William SCHOONOVER.
In the 1790 census of NJ, I found a John (and Joshua and Barzilla) in Burlington County, Northampton Township.
John built on the Bunnell Place in Bethany.

Children of John Bishop and Mary Snyder are:
i. John Bishop.
ii. William Bishop.
iii. Hiram Bishop, married Helen Brink.
iv. Henry Bishop, married (1) Amelia Kimble; married (2) Amelia Ainsley.
v. David Bishop, married Maria Thurston.
vi. Jacob Bishop, married Betsy Kimble.
vii. Harvey Bishop, married Lucinda Brink.
viii. Hettie Bishop.
117 ix. Rachel Bishop, born Abt 1797 in Pennsylvania; married Elijah Schoonover.

236. Robert Ledyard, born 1755 in England; died May 17, 1835 in Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. He married **237. Mary Sarah Cady** December 31, 1789.
237. Mary Sarah Cady, born June 14, 1763 in Brooklyn, Windham County, Connecticut; died 1843.

Notes
In the fall of 1809, Robert came to Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, Pennsylvania from Windham, Connecticut. According to Hiram, Robert came from England, and served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.
** It is believed that Robert's brother, Francis, was killed during the Wyoming Massacre. His name appears on the monument erected at the site. **

Children of Robert Ledyard and Mary Cady are:

i. John Ledyard, born Abt 1785.
ii. Samuel Ledyard, born October 17, 1790 in Windham, Connecticut; died 1876 in Shalersville, Portage, Ohio; married Laura Pierce December 13, 1816.
iii. David Ledyard, born Abt 1793.
118 iv. Luther Ledyard, born 1794 in Brooklyn, Connecticut; died in Aldenville, Clinton Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania; married Rhoda.
v. Gurdew Ledyard, born Abt 1796.
vi. Mary Ledyard, born Abt 1797; married Peter Ryder.
vii. Hiram Ledyard, born 1802; died June 13, 1899; married Lucinda W. Rude.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 9

384. David Compton, born May 16, 1704 in Woodbridge, NJ. He was the son of **768. John Compton** and **769. Eliza Munday**. He married **385. Sarah Vansickle**.

385. Sarah Vansickle.

Children of David Compton and Sarah Vansickle are:

192 i. Jacob Compton, born 1732; died 1802; married Sarah.

ii. Gabriel Compton, born Unknown; married Mary Fitzrandolph December 20, 1760 in Woodbridge, New Jersey.

388. Johan Stivers, born 1678 in Holland; died 1740 in Morris County, New Jersey.

Child of Johan Stivers and Jeannet Campbell is:

195 i. Janet Skinner, born 1725; died 1820; married Randal Stivers.

Child of Johan Stivers is:

194 i. Randal Stivers, born January 20, 1724/25; died 1820; married Janet Skinner.

390. Johan Stivers, born 1678 in Holland; died 1740 in Morris County, New Jersey. He married **391. Jeannet Campbell**.

391. Jeannet Campbell. She was the daughter of **782. Colin Campbell** and **783. Jeannet Scott**.

Child of Johan Stivers and Jeannet Campbell is:

195 i. Janet Skinner, born 1725; died 1820; married Randal Stivers.

Child of Johan Stivers is:

194 i. Randal Stivers, born January 20, 1724/25; died 1820; married Janet Skinner.

392. Samuel Hazen, born May 01, 1713. He was the son of **784. John Hazen** and **785. Mercy Bradstreet**. He married **393. Mary**.

393. Mary.

Child of Samuel Hazen and Mary is:

196 i. Samuel Hazen, born 1749; died 1812; married Mary.

412. Asa Cobb, born 1725[9]; died 1799 in Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y.. He was the son of **824. Asa Cobb**. He married **413. Mary Finch** WFT Est 1756-1786[10].

413. Mary Finch, born 1725[11]; died 1795[12].

Children of Asa Cobb and Mary Finch are:

i. Zipron Cobb, born 1748; died 1810.

206 ii. Asa Cobb, born March 24, 1749/50 in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; died March 24, 1808 in Mt. Cobb, Luzerne Co., Pa.; married Sarah Stevens 1801 in Luzerne Co., PA..

iii. Joseph Cobb, born 1752; died 1820; married Abigail Halloway Stevens.

414. Eliphalet Stevens, born 1731 in Fairfield, Connecticut; died in Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **828. Ebenezer Stephens** and **829. Abagail Lord**. He married **415. Elsie Hollaway** in Guilford, Connecticut.

415. Elsie Hollaway, born 1732 in Lackawanna Co., PA.[13]; died 1820 in Lackawanna Co., PA.[14].

Notes
His military service included service in the French and Indian War, Revolutionary War (in Capt. Jacobus S. Bruyn's Company, 3rd Regiment, N.Y. forces, under Colonel James Clinton), Connecticut Militia, and was a member of the Susquehanna Company, who settled in Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania in 1784.
Coming to the Wyoming Valley in 1763 with the Susquehanna Company, Stephens returned to Orange County, New York during the Wyoming Massacre.

Children of Eliphalet Stevens and Elsie Hollaway are:

i. Abigail Halloway Stevens, married Joseph Cobb.

207 ii. Sarah Stevens, born April 09, 1753 in Orange Co., N Y; died April 09, 1816 in Mt. Cobb, Luzerne Co., PA.; married Asa Cobb 1801 in Luzerne Co., PA..

iii. Eliphalet Lord Stephens, born January 21, 1762 in Goshen, Orange County, New York; died May 08, 1841 in Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Vancleat.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 10

768. John Compton, born January 02, 1668/69 in Woodbridge, NJ. He was the son of **1536. William Compton** and **1537. Mary Wilmot**. He married **769. Eliza Munday** March 06, 1688/89.
769. Eliza Munday, born Abt 1670.

Children of John Compton and Eliza Munday are:

i. Mary Compton, born January 20, 1689/90 in Woodbridge, NJ.
ii. John Compton, born February 28, 1690/91 in Woodbridge, NJ.
iii. William Compton, born March 17, 1692/93 in Woodbridge, NJ.
iv. Eliza Compton, born September 17, 1695 in Woodbridge, NJ.
v. Sarah Compton, born August 15, 1697 in Woodbridge, NJ.
vi. Rachel Compton, born January 17, 1697/98 in Woodbridge, NJ.
384 vii. David Compton, born May 16, 1704 in Woodbridge, NJ; married Sarah Vansickle.
viii. Hannah Compton, born January 29, 1707/08 in Woodbridge, NJ.
ix. Samuel Compton, born April 10, 1712 in Woodbridge, NJ.

782. Colin Campbell. He married **783. Jeannet Scott**.
783. Jeannet Scott.

Child of Colin Campbell and Jeannet Scott is:
391 i. Jeannet Campbell, married Johan Stivers.

784. John Hazen, born March 23, 1686/87 in Boxford, Massachusetts; died 1772 in Norwich, Connecticut. He was the son of **1568. Thomas Hazen** and **1569. Mary Howlett**. He married **785. Mercy Bradstreet** 1710.
785. Mercy Bradstreet, born June 02, 1689 in Topsfield, Massachusetts; died November 22, 1725 in Norwich, Connecticut. She was the daughter of **1570. John Bradstreet** and **1571. Sarah Perkins**.

Notes

The Hazen Family in America

Eight children of John and his first wife Mercy, son Daniel being the last. All children were born in Norwich, CT, except the first tow who were born in Boxford, MA.

Five children were sired by John and his second wife Elizebeth, the first three born in Norwich, the last tow in Lyme, CT (It is thought that the first Mary, born 18 may 1729, died that year).

John was the first of the family to move from Boxford, MA to Norwich, Ct, sometime before Nov. 1711; his father, brothers, and cousins following.

He was active in buying and selling land in Norwich for 20 years, and in Lyme, CT until Oct. 1740.

Children of John Hazen and Elizabeth Dart are:

i. Elizabeth Hazen, born 1727.
ii. Mary Hazen, born 1729.
iii. Hannah Hazen, born 1731.
iv. Thomas Hazen, born 1732.
v. Mary Hazen, born 1734.

Children of John Hazen and Mercy Bradstreet are:

i. John Hazen, born February 21, 1708/09.
392 ii. Samuel Hazen, born May 01, 1713; married Mary.
iii. Simon Hazen, born June 04, 1715.
iv. Margaret Hazen, born July 16, 1717.
v. Joshua Hazen, born June 28, 1719.
vi. Caleb Hazen, born April 04, 1720; died 1777; married Sarah Hamblin.
vii. Sarah Hazen, born July 06, 1722.
viii. Daniel Hazen, born June 01, 1724; died 1788; married Rachel Schritchfield.

824. Asa Cobb, born 1701 in Lands End, England[15]; died 1775 in Dutchess Co., N. Y.[16].

Notes
Captain of a whaler.

Children of Asa Cobb are:

i. Lovell Cobb.
ii. Howell Cobb.
iii. Ebin Cobb.
412 iv. Asa Cobb, born 1725; died 1799 in Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y.; married Mary Finch WFT Est 1756-1786.

828. Ebenezer Stephens, born September 27, 1695 in Killingworth, Connecticut; died in Orange

County, New York. He was the son of **1656. John Steevens** and **1657. Abigail Cole**. He married **829. Abagail Lord**.

829. Abagail Lord.

Notes
He was the first having the name spelled STEPHENS.

Child of Ebenezer Stephens and Abagail Lord is:

414 i. Eliphalet Stevens, born 1731 in Fairfield, Connecticut; died in Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania; married Elsie Hollaway in Guilford, Connecticut.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 11

1536. William Compton, born Abt 1645 in Woodbridge, NJ. He was the son of **3072. William Compton**. He married **1537. Mary Wilmot**.

1537. Mary Wilmot, born Abt 1649.

Notes
One geneology says came from England to Middlesex County, N.J.

Children of William Compton and Mary Wilmot are:

768 i. John Compton, born January 02, 1668/69 in Woodbridge, NJ; married Eliza Munday March 06, 1688/89.
ii. William Compton, born Abt 1670; died September 21, 1694.
iii. Sarah Compton, born July 25, 1670 in Woodbridge, NJ; died September 16, 1670 in Woodbridge, NJ.
iv. David Compton, born July 26, 1671 in Woodbridge, NJ.
v. Sarah Compton, born June 01, 1673 in Woodbridge, NJ.
vi. Jonathan Compton, born January 18, 1673/74 in Woodbridge, NJ; married Ester Martin.
vii. Mary Compton, born January 01, 1694/95 in Woodbridge, NJ; died February 15, 1734/35.

1568. Thomas Hazen, born 1657 in Rowley, Massachusetts; died April 12, 1735 in Franklin, Norwich, Connecticut. He was the son of **3136. Edward Hazen** and **3137. Hannah Grant**. He married **1569. Mary Howlett** January 01, 1682/83.

1569. Mary Howlett, born 1643-1668; died October 24, 1727 in Franklin, Norwich, Connecticut. She was the daughter of **3138. Thomas Howlett**.

Notes
11 Children, all born in Boxford, except the first, born in Rowley. His name is on the roll of Major

Samuel Appleton's Company, serving in King Philip's War, 1675. Was in "Great Swamp Fight".

He owned a farm in Rowley, given to him by his father on his father's death, but moved to Boxford soon after his marriage. Boxford was a part of Rowley until its separate incorporation in 1685. He served Boxofrd in positions of authority from 1688 through 1711, for example -- Selectman, Town council Moderator, Planning Committee, Treasurer, as well as in military matters, being referred to repeatedly as "Ensign" or "Lieutenant". In spring 1711/12 he moved his family to Norwich, CT, where he bought 20 acres and a house, and was "admitted" as an inhabitatnt 21 December 1712.

Children of Thomas Hazen and Mary Howlett are:

784 i. John Hazen, born March 23, 1686/87 in Boxford, Massachusetts; died 1772 in Norwich, Connecticut; married (1) Elizabeth Dart; married (2) Mercy Bradstreet 1710.
ii. Hannah Hazen, born 1684.
iii. Alice Hazen, born 1686.
iv. Thomas Hazen, born 1689.
v. Jacob Hazen, born 1691.
vi. Mary Hazen, born 1694.
vii. Lydia Hazen, born 1694.
viii. Hepzibah Hazen, born 1696.
ix. Ruth Hazen, born 1699.
x. Jeremiah Hazen, born 1701.
xi. Edna Hazen, born 1704.

1570. John Bradstreet, born 1652; died 1717. He was the son of **3140. Simon Bradstreet** and **3141. Anne Dudley**. He married **1571. Sarah Perkins**.

1571. Sarah Perkins, born 1657. She was the daughter of **3142. William Perkins** and **3143. Elizabeth Wooten**.

Children of John Bradstreet and Sarah Perkins are:

785 i. Mercy Bradstreet, born June 02, 1689 in Topsfield, Massachusetts; died November 22, 1725 in Norwich, Connecticut; married John Hazen 1710.
ii. Samuel Bradstreet, born 1690.

1656. John Steevens, born March 10, 1659/60 in Guilford, Connecticut; died 1722 in Killingworth, Connecticut. He was the son of **3312. Thomas Steevens** and **3313. Mary Fletcher**. He married **1657. Abigail Cole** 1684.

1657. Abigail Cole.

Notes
He fought in several Indian Wars.

Child of John Steevens and Abigail Cole is:

828 i. Ebenezer Stephens, born September 27, 1695 in Killingworth, Connecticut; died in Orange County, New York; married Abagail Lord.

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Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 12

3072. William Compton, born Abt 1620 in Ipswitch. He was the son of **6144. John Compton** and **6145. Susanna**.

Children of William Compton are:

1536 i. William Compton, born Abt 1645 in Woodbridge, NJ; married Mary Wilmot
ii. Abigail Compton, born Abt 1646; married Joseph Brisco 1662.

3136. Edward Hazen, born Bef December 14, 1614 in Cadney, Lincolnshire, England; died July 22, 1683 in Rowley, Massachusetts. He was the son of **6272. Thomas Hazen** and **6273. Elizabeth**. He married **3137. Hannah Grant** March 1650/51 in Rowley, Massachusetts.

3137. Hannah Grant, born Bef October 16, 1631 in Cottingham, Yorkshire, England; died February 1714/15 in Haverhill, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of **6274. Thomas Grant** and **6275. Jane Haburne**.

Notes
Tracy Elliot Hazen, "The Hazen Family in America"

The name of Edward Hazen appears for the first time as a property owner in Rowley, MA, in a report of survey made sometime before 1647. His name appears regularly in town documents of land dealings from then on until his death in 1693. He was also very active in community affairs, his name appearing repeatedly in officila capacities, such as "overseer", "selectman", "juryman", and "judge".

He was a man of substantial meand; the inventory of his estate at his death amounted to over 368 poinds with debts of under 40 pounds. To this shoule be added 140 acres of upland and 9 acres of meadow which were given to his son Thomas before Edward's death but which specifically were excluded from the inventory. (Perhaps as a measure of the value then of the pound, 60 acres of upland was evaluated at 40 pounds in the inventory).

Notes
Tracy Elliot Hazen, "The Hazen Family in America"

Thomas Grant and wife Jane, with their four children John, hannah, Frances, and Ann, came from England, where they were unhappy with the church, under the leadership of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers with about twenty other families arriving in Salem, MA, Dec. 1638. the group spent that first winter in Salem, but in about April 1639, increased to about sixty families, they established a new settlement between Ipswich and Newbury, which they named Rowley, after the Rowley they left in southern Yorkshire, England. Their new home was incorporated 7 Sep. 1639.

Quoting a "History of Rowley", by Gage, P. 122: "These people, it appears, labored together and in common, fo rnearly five years from the time they commenced a sttlement in this place; no man owning any land in severalty from the company, until afterh they had, probably, cleared up the lands on each side of the brook that runs through the central part of what is now the first parish in Rowley, and laid out the several streets as now improved".

Children of Edward Hazen and Hannah Grant are:

i. Elizabeth Hazen, born 1650-1676; died 1745; married Nathaniel Harris.
ii. Hannah Hazen, born 1653; died Bef 1683; married William Gibson.
iii. John Hazen, born 1655; died Unknown.
1568 iv. Thomas Hazen, born 1657 in Rowley, Massachusetts; died April 12, 1735 in Franklin, Norwich, Connecticut; married Mary Howlett January 01, 1682/83.
v. Edward Hazen, born 1660; died 1748; married Jane Pickard.
vi. Isabel Hazen, born 1662; died 1683; married John Wood.
vii. Priscilla Hazen, born 1663; died 1752; married Jeremiah Pearson.
viii. Edna Hazen, born 1667; died 1692-1761; married Timothy Perkins.
ix. Richard Hazen, born 1669; died 1773; married (1) Mary Peabody; married (2) Grace (Hall) (Currier) Kimball.
x. Hepsibah Hazen, born 1671; died 1689.
xi. Sarah Hazen, born 1673; died 1706; married Daniel Wicom.

3138. Thomas Howlett.

Child of Thomas Howlett is:

1569 i. Mary Howlett, born 1643-1668; died October 24, 1727 in Franklin, Norwich, Connecticut; married Thomas Hazen January 01, 1682/83.

3140. Simon Bradstreet, born March 1602/03 in Hamling, Lincolnshire, England; died March 1696/97 in Salem, Massachusetts. He was the son of **6280. Simon Bradstreet** and **6281. Margaret**. He married **3141. Anne Dudley**.

3141. Anne Dudley, born 1612; died September 16, 1672. She was the daughter of **6282. Thomas Dudley** and **6283. Dorothy Yorke**.

Notes
Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Notes
Poetess.

Children of Simon Bradstreet and Anne Dudley are:

i. Samuel Bradstreet, born 1632.
ii. Dorothy Bradstreet, born 1633.
iii. Sarah Bradstreet, born 1636.
iv. Simon Bradstreet, born 1640.
v. Hannah Bradstreet, born 1643.
vi. Mercy Bradstreet, born 1647; died 1676-1742; married Nathaniel Wade.
vii. Dudley Bradstreet, born 1648.
1570 viii. John Bradstreet, born 1652; died 1717; married Sarah Perkins.

3142. William Perkins, born August 25, 1607; died May 21, 1682. He was the son of **6284. William Perkins** and **6285. Catherine**. He married **3143. Elizabeth Wooten**.

3143. Elizabeth Wooten, born 1605-1637; died 1659-1723.

Child of William Perkins and Elizabeth Wooten is:

1571 i. Sarah Perkins, born 1657; married John Bradstreet.

3312. Thomas Steevens, born 1630 in England; died November 18, 1685 in Killingworth, Connecticut. He was the son of **6624. John Steevens**. He married **3313. Mary Fletcher**.

3313. Mary Fletcher.

Child of Thomas Steevens and Mary Fletcher is:

1656 i. John Steevens, born March 10, 1659/60 in Guilford, Connecticut; died 1722 in Killingworth, Connecticut; married Abigail Cole 1684.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 13

6144. John Compton, born Abt 1595 in Roxbury. He married **6145. Susanna**.
6145. Susanna, born Abt 1595.

Child of John Compton and Susanna is:
3072 i. William Compton, born Abt 1620 in Ipswitch.

6272. Thomas Hazen, born 1580; died May 20, 1628 in Lincolnshire, England. He was the son of **12544. John Hassand** and **12545. Elizabeth**. He married **6273. Elizabeth** 1611 in Lincolnshire, England.
6273. Elizabeth, born Abt 1580 in Cadney, Lincolnshire, England; died Abt 1630 in Lincolnshire, England.

Child of Thomas Hazen and Elizabeth is:
3136 i. Edward Hazen, born Bef December 14, 1614 in Cadney, Lincolnshire, England; died July 22, 1683 in Rowley, Massachusetts; married (1) Elizabeth; married (2) Hannah Grant March 1650/51 in Rowley, Massachusetts.

6274. Thomas Grant, born 1600; died Bef 1643. He married **6275. Jane Haburne**.
6275. Jane Haburne, born 1602; died 1696.

Child of Thomas Grant and Jane Haburne is:
3137 i. Hannah Grant, born Bef October 16, 1631 in Cottingham, Yorkshire, England; died February 1714/15 in Haverhill, Massachusetts; married (1) George Browne; married (2) Edward Hazen March 1650/51 in Rowley, Massachusetts.

6280. Simon Bradstreet, born 1580 in Hamling, Lincolnshire, England; died 1612-1671. He was the son of **12560. Symond Bradstreet**. He married **6281. Margaret**.

6281. Margaret, born 1584; died 1631.

Children of Simon Bradstreet and Margaret are:

i. Samuel Bradstreet, born 1601-1626.
ii. Mercy Bradstreet, born 1601-1626.
iii. John Bradstreet, born 1601-1626.
3140 iv. Simon Bradstreet, born March 1602/03 in Hamling, Lincolnshire, England; died March 1696/97 in Salem, Massachusetts; married (1) Anne Dudley; married (2) Anne Downing.

6282. Thomas Dudley, born October 12, 1576 in Northampton, England[17]; died July 13, 1653 in Roxbury, Massachusetts[18]. He was the son of **12564. Roger Dudley** and **12565. Susannah Thorne**. He married **6283. Dorothy Yorke** April 25, 1603[19].

6283. Dorothy Yorke, born April 25, 1584 in Northampton, England[20]; died December 27, 1643 in Roxbury, Massachusetts[21]. She was the daughter of **12566. Edmund Yorke** and **12567. Katherine**.

Notes
Governor Massachusetts Bay Colony. Arrived in New England aboard Governor Winthrop's Fleet.

Children of Thomas Dudley and Catherine Deighton are:

i. Paul Dudley, born 1597-1626; died 1602-1708.
ii. Deborah Dudley, born 1645; died 1673-1739; married Jonathan Wade.
iii. Joseph Dudley, born 1647; died 1648-1737.

Children of Thomas Dudley and Dorothy Yorke are:

i. Patience Dudley, born 1598-1625; died 1630-1709; married Daniel Denison.
ii. Samuel Dudley, born 1610 in ENGLAND[22]; died February 10, 1682/83 in Exeter, New Hampshire[23]; married (1) Mary Byley; married (2) Mary Winthrop 1632 in Cambridge, Massachusetts[24]; married (3) Elizabeth WFT Est 1656-1679[25].
3141 iii. Anne Dudley, born 1612; died September 16, 1672; married Simon Bradstreet.
iv. Sarah Dudley, born 1620.
v. Mercy Dudley, born 1621.

6284. William Perkins, born January 01, 1578/79; died 1611-1670. He was the son of **12568. George Perkins** and **12569. Catherine**. He married **6285. Catherine**.

6285. Catherine, born 1567-1589; died 1610-1677.

Child of William Perkins and Catherine is:

3142 i. William Perkins, born August 25, 1607; died May 21, 1682; married Elizabeth Wooten.

6624. John Steevens, born in England; died September 02, 1670 in Guilford, Connecticut.

Notes
Sailed on the St. John from England, on 20 May, 1639 and settled in Guilford, CT, as a "planter".

Child of John Steevens is:

3312 i. Thomas Steevens, born 1630 in England; died November 18, 1685 in Killingworth, Connecticut; married Mary Fletcher.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 14

12544. John Hassand, born 1545 in Cadney, Lincolnshire, England; died Abt 1591 in Lincolnshire, England. He was the son of **25088. Richard Hassand** and **25089. Agnes**. He married **12545. Elizabeth**.

12545. Elizabeth, born 1549 in Cadney, Lincolnshire, England; died February 05, 1630/31 in Lincolnshire, England.

Child of John Hassand and Elizabeth is:

6272 i. Thomas Hazen, born 1580; died May 20, 1628 in Lincolnshire, England; married Elizabeth 1611 in Lincolnshire, England.

12560. Symond Bradstreet, born 1542 in Suffolk, England; died 1583-1633. He was the son of **25120. John Bradstreet** and **25121. Johane**.

Child of Symond Bradstreet is:

6280 i. Simon Bradstreet, born 1580 in Hamling, Lincolnshire, England; died 1612-1671; married Margaret.

12564. Roger Dudley, born 1542 in Northampton, England[26]; died 1585 in Yardley-Hastings, England. He was the son of **25128. John Dudley** and **25129. Elizabeth Clerke**. He married **12565. Susannah Thorne** 1575[27].

12565. Susannah Thorne, born March 05, 1559/60 in Yardley-Hastings, England[28]; died 1577[29]. She was the daughter of **25130. Thomas Thorne** and **25131. Mary Purefoy**.

Child of Roger Dudley and Susannah Thorne is:

6282 i. Thomas Dudley, born October 12, 1576 in Northampton, England; died July 13, 1653 in Roxbury, Massachusetts; married (1) Catherine Deighton; married (2) Dorothy Yorke April 25, 1603.

12566. Edmund Yorke, born 1550 in Cotton End, Northampton, England; died February 14, 1614/15. He was the son of **25132. Gilbert Yorke** and **25133. Amye Bond**. He married **12567. Katherine**.

12567. Katherine, born 1550 in England; died 1633 in England.

Child of Edmund Yorke and Katherine is:

6283 i. Dorothy Yorke, born April 25, 1584 in Northampton, England; died December 27, 1643 in Roxbury, Massachusetts; married Thomas Dudley April 25, 1603.

12568. George Perkins, born 1528-1577 in Warwickshire, England; died 1582-1642. He married **12569. Catherine**.

12569. Catherine, born 1537-1560; died 1582-1648.

Child of George Perkins and Catherine is:

6284 i. William Perkins, born January 01, 1578/79; died 1611-1670; married Catherine.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 15

25088. Richard Hassand, born 1511 in Lincolnshire, England; died 1544. He married **25089. Agnes** 1536 in Lincolnshire, England.
25089. Agnes, born 1515 in England; died 1547-1609.

Child of Richard Hassand and Agnes is:
12544 i. John Hassand, born 1545 in Cadney, Lincolnshire, England; died Abt 1591 in Lincolnshire, England; married Elizabeth.

25120. John Bradstreet, born 1518 in Suffolk, England; died 1559-1609. He was the son of **50240. Symond Bradstreet** and **50241. Eleanor**. He married **25121. Johane**.
25121. Johane, born 1522 in Suffolk, England; died 1559-1617.

Child of John Bradstreet and Johane is:
12560 i. Symond Bradstreet, born 1542 in Suffolk, England; died 1583-1633.

25128. John Dudley, born 1502 in England; died April 1553 in London, England. He was the son of **50256. Lord Sutton, Thomas Dudley** and **50257. Margaret Grace Threlkeld**. He married **25129. Elizabeth Clerke**.
25129. Elizabeth Clerke, born 1524; died 1564. She was the daughter of **50258. John Clerke**.

Child of John Dudley and Elizabeth Clerke is:
12564 i. Roger Dudley, born 1542 in Northampton, England; died 1585 in Yardley-Hastings, England; married Susannah Thorne 1575.

25130. Thomas Thorne, born 1521 in Yardley-Hastings, England[30]; died November 09, 1588 in Yardley, ENGLAND[31]. He was the son of **50260. William Thorne**. He married **25131. Mary Purefoy**

WFT Est 1546-1576[32].

25131. Mary Purefoy, born WFT Est 1515-1541[33]; died WFT Est 1563-1627[34]. She was the daughter of **50262. Edward Purefoy** and **50263. Anne Fettiplace**.

Child of Thomas Thorne and Mary Purefoy is:

12565 i. Susannah Thorne, born March 05, 1559/60 in Yardley-Hastings, England; died 1577; married Roger Dudley 1575.

25132. Gilbert Yorke, born 1499-1528 in Harrington, England; died 1553-1613. He was the son of **50264. Edmund Yorke** and **50265. Grace**. He married **25133. Amye Bond**.

25133. Amye Bond, born 1508-1531 in England; died 1553-1619.

Child of Gilbert Yorke and Amye Bond is:

12566 i. Edmund Yorke, born 1550 in Cotton End, Northampton, England; died February 14, 1614/15; married Katherine.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 16

50240. Symond Bradstreet, born 1491 in Suffolk, England; died 1531-1582. He married **50241. Eleanor**.

50241. Eleanor, born 1493 in Suffolk, England; died September 01, 1556.

Child of Symond Bradstreet and Eleanor is:

25120 i. John Bradstreet, born 1518 in Suffolk, England; died 1559-1609; married Johane.

50256. Lord Sutton, Thomas Dudley, born 1499 in England; died 1549 in England. He was the son of **100512. Lord Edward Sutton**. He married **50257. Margaret Grace Threlkeld**.

50257. Margaret Grace Threlkeld, born 1494 in England; died 1511 in England. She was the daughter of **100514. Lancelot (Of Torworth) Threlkeld**.

Child of Lord Sutton and Margaret Threlkeld is:

25128 i. John Dudley, born 1502 in England; died April 1553 in London, England; married Elizabeth Clerke.

50258. John Clerke, born 1500 in England.

Child of John Clerke is:

25129 i. Elizabeth Clerke, born 1524; died 1564; married John Dudley.

50260. William Thorne, born 1490 in England; died 1524-1581.

Child of William Thorne is:

25130 i. Thomas Thorne, born 1521 in Yardley-Hastings, England; died November 09, 1588 in Yardley, ENGLAND; married Mary Purefoy WFT Est 1546-1576.

50262. Edward Purefoy, born June 13, 1494[35]; died 1558 in Shalston, Bucks, England[36]. He married **50263. Anne Fettiplace**.

50263. Anne Fettiplace, born July 16, 1496 in Shelford, ENGLAND[37]; died 1558[38]. She was the daughter of **100526. Richard Fettiplace** and **100527. Elizabeth Bessiles**.

Child of Edward Purefoy and Anne Fettiplace is:

25131 i. Mary Purefoy, born WFT Est 1515-1541; died WFT Est 1563-1627; married Thomas Thorne WFT Est 1546-1576.

50264. Edmund Yorke, born 1459-1475 in Yorkshire, England; died 1461-1553. He was the son of **100528. Richard Yorke** and **100529. Joan Darcy**. He married **50265. Grace**.

50265. Grace, born 1466-1505; died 1500-1589.

Child of Edmund Yorke and Grace is:

25132 i. Gilbert Yorke, born 1499-1528 in Harrington, England; died 1553-1613; married Amye Bond.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 17

100512. Lord Edward Sutton, born 1459 in England; died January 31, 1530/31 in England.

Child of Lord Sutton is:

50256 i. Lord Sutton, Thomas Dudley, born 1499 in England; died 1549 in England; married Margaret Grace Threlkeld.

100514. Lancelot (Of Torworth) Threlkeld, born 1443-1472 in Yanwith, Cumberland, England; died 1497-1557.

Child of Lancelot Threlkeld is:

50257 i. Margaret Grace Threlkeld, born 1494 in England; died 1511 in England; married Lord Sutton, Thomas Dudley.

100526. Richard Fettiplace, born WFT Est 1445-1474[39]; died 1511 in East Shelford, Berks, England[40]. He married **100527. Elizabeth Bessiles**.

100527. Elizabeth Bessiles, born WFT Est 1454-1477[41]; died WFT Est 1499-1565[42]. She was the daughter of **201054. William Bessiles** and **201055. Anne Harcourt**.

Child of Richard Fettiplace and Elizabeth Bessiles is:

50263 i. Anne Fettiplace, born July 16, 1496 in Shelford, ENGLAND; died 1558; married Edward Purefoy.

100528. Richard Yorke, born 1421-1475 in Yorkshire, England; died 1461-1553. He married **100529. Joan Darcy**.

100529. Joan Darcy, born 1427-1478; died 1461-1553.

Child of Richard Yorke and Joan Darcy is:

50264 i. Edmund Yorke, born 1459-1475 in Yorkshire, England; died 1461-1553; married Grace.

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Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 18

201054. William Bessiles, born WFT Est 1412-1451[43]; died WFT Est 1454-1532[44]. He married **201055. Anne Harcourt** WFT Est 1452-1490[45].

201055. Anne Harcourt, born WFT Est 1419-1454[46]; died WFT Est 1454-1538[47]. She was the daughter of **402110. Richard Harcourt** and **402111. Edith StClaire**.

Child of William Bessiles and Anne Harcourt is:

100527 i. Elizabeth Bessiles, born WFT Est 1454-1477; died WFT Est 1499-1565; married Richard Fettiplace.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Generation No. 19

402110. Richard Harcourt, born WFT Est 1379-1427[48]; died WFT Est 1420-1506[49]. He married **402111. Edith StClaire** WFT Est 1420-1463[50].

402111. Edith StClaire, born WFT Est 1386-1430[51]; died WFT Est 1420-1512[52].

Child of Richard Harcourt and Edith StClaire is:

201055 i. Anne Harcourt, born WFT Est 1419-1454; died WFT Est 1454-1538; married William Bessiles WFT Est 1452-1490.

Ancestors of Kevin Arthur Sives

Endnotes

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August 21, 1998

Hi Vera and Milan,

Hope everything is going OK in Pennsylvania. Here in Indiana it has been a really busy summer with grandchildren's activities. We have not taken a trip or anything, just busy around here. Our son John, had some cement work to do with a new patio and driveway and so Warren has been busy with that. I have spent some time at the library doing genealogy, had a garage sale and went to a few. Warren had an operation on his nose so he could breath through it again. My mom has had several things healthwise that needed to be done and Warren's mom fell and broke a hip and so that kept us on pins and needles for a while. She is finally back somewhat, but in a wheel chair and will probably never walk again. She is 98 years old, and still in the nursing home at Garrett, about 12 miles from our home. My mother lost the sight in one of her eyes with a mini-stroke and it was quite tramatic for her, but she is adjusting pretty well now. Her other eye is still in pretty good shape. But all in all, we are looking for a little slow-down time. We had 4 of the grandchildren playing baseball and soft-ball this summer in several different locations. I am sure there has been a lot more than that, but needless to say, we have had a very busy summer.

While doing genealogy, with a Fitch lady in California, we came upon this Sives genealogy, written by Kevin Sives. You may already have this, but thought if you didn't perhaps you might like to see it. Keep these. They are copies of what I already have. We happened to run across them on a CD-Rom for our computer and recognized them to be a part of the family. The reference was to Joseph H. Fitch (your grandfather) and Christine Sives. It appears that this Kevin, who was born in 1956, has a great grand-father, or maybe great, great grandfather who was a brother to Christine Sives. His name was James Arthur Sives and he and Christine were both born in England. Anyway perhaps you will find this interesting. There are several more pages to the genealogy, but doesn't take the Sives back any further. Kevin may have it further back, but what I have doesn't. He said that his parents still live in the Falls area. Their name would be Arthur and Lois Sives. So if you already have all of this keep it anyway, but just in case you don't, thought I would send it along to you.

Kevin had turned in some information to a software company that contained information on the Fitches of Falls and the area and that is how we discovered him. By the Fitch name, and then by finding out who was the submitter of the information. I have written to him to find out where he got some of his information.

Guess I should have copied the Fitch part, but you probably have most of that as I had more information than he had submitted. It showed the line back to John Fitch who came from Connecticut and then to a possible mother and father. Not sure at this time if it correct or not and am working on it. It has information that I

had never run across before. If you have not met Kevin or his parents and would like to know more about what he sent about the Fitches or to add to his information and would like to contact him let me know and I will provide what I have. We are still working on it. He lives near Philadelphia at Southampton. Like I said I probably should have copied the Fitch part, but didn't think to do that. I will send it later if you haven't been given a copy by him or his parents.

I also received a mailing from the Historical Society at Tunhannock to join the Society and guess I may do that. They also have old issue newsletters that I might find interesting. Think I will send for some of them just to see what they are like. Looks like they have some interesting articles in them.

One of the things that was new in Kevin's genealogy was that the John Fitch who came from Connecticut was John W. Fitch. So do you remember anything about a John W. Fitch in your family? It would have been way back, like about 1800. He would have been the father of Nathaniel, who was the father of Spencer, your ancestor. I am just looking for a John W. Fitch connection in print in the Falls area of PA. We may have to search through the things at the Historical Society to find such a thing. Just thought it might be that you had heard of John W. Fitch. Perhaps when I join, they may do a search for me.

Have you ever heard any more from the gentleman from Florida, Charles Wm. Fitch, who gave you the copies of his genealogy search? Karen Fitch from California had a brother who lived about 20 miles from Charles Fitch's town and so he tried to contact him and couldn't find him. He also has not answered letters sent to him. I just wondered if you might have heard. It is possible that he could be ill or even dead by this time. Her brother moved to Michigan so can no longer do any checking. At the time, when I contacted him, Mr. Fitch was saying that his eyesight was no longer very good and supposed he had to give up his computer work.

One of the other things that has kept us hopping this summer was that this is the 50th year of my high school graduation and as I was a partof 2 different classes, was invited to both of them. It is hard to believe that we can be that old!! Then we also have around here a reunion for all who went to the little one-room schools in this township and Warren did so that was another reunion. We still have my mother's family reunion, Klinker, to go to and a 125th year for one of the churches we used to go to when we were kids so every weekend has been taken with something. The Fitch Reunion is slated for 1999 and will probably be here. We are talking about a 2-day reunion so we can do more visiting. Most who come a long distance have to stay overnight anyway so we thought it would provide more time to do what ever has to be done. Usually the ones who have to take care of the meal, etc., don't get a chance to visit or look at pictures or anything, so thought to eliminate the large meal, by perhaps eating out as a group and then meeting for the meeting and to visit. Also there is the Bi-

centennial Woods to go through and the old homestead to look over and the cemeteries to visit. So much to do and so little time to do it in. It may not work out, but may try this 2-day reunion.

Well, as this is a day to get things into the mail and get book-work caught up I had better stop and go on to the next thing. I may not get these in the mail until tomorrow now. Do you have a computer at your house, or an E-mail address.?

So far I have the computer, a gift from son John when he upgraded his business computers, but have not hooked up to the Internet. That is a whole new world I may try. Set the date for October 1 because I have been too busy to learn how to use it all properly, but hopefully things will slow down a little this fall and I can learn to communicate with it. Most of the people that I am in contact with in genealogy have them and have E-mail addresses so when I send stuff by regular mail, they call that Snail-mail!! Guess it is!!

Well, enough for this time. I hope you and your family are all well and have had a good summer.

Love,

Betty and Warren Fitch
14615 Auburn Road
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46845

i. Theodore Compton, born December 28, 1926; died December 31, 1926 in Infant Death.
ii. Jean Compton, born February 07, 1928; married Donald Jones.
3 iii. Lois Mae Compton, born September 11, 1929 in Scranton, PA; married Arthur James Sives July 02, 1955.
iv. Harold Compton, born Abt 1935; died Abt 1935 in Stillborn.
v. Harold Compton, born August 30, 1937.

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You are invited to submit:
FAMILY GROUP SHEETS – All Sheets submitted are alphabetically filed in notebooks. Please remember to include your name and address on each sheet
SURNAME INDEX CARDS – Submit one 3" x 5" index card for each surname with information such as birth, marriage and death dates, locations, place of residence, etc. Include your name and address on each card in the lower right corner.

ITEMS FOR SALE:
LEST WE FORGET – WYOMING CO PIONEERS NEWSLETTER
Published semi-annually in February and September. The newsletters contain census, cemetery, genealogies, quarterlies and much more. Members receive one free 30 word query plus name and address per issue. Non-members may submit queries at 15 cents per word.
Back issues may be purchased at the society or mailed on request (postage additional):
Vol. 1 #1 – Vol. 3 #2 @ $2.00 per issue
Vol. 4 #1 – present @ $4.00 per issue
Table of Contents Index available upon request.

1869 WYOMING COUNTY MAP
Photocopies of individual townships and some towns from this map are available. Map size is 8 ½" x 14". For complete list send SASE or refer to Feb. 1986 "LWF Newsletter" p. 55. Price: $15.00 entire set of maps or 50 cents per sheet (postage additional).

A LOOK BACK (1842-1992)
Commemorates the Sesquicentennial of Wyoming County. This book contains over 340 pictures with descriptions and narratives on all 18 townships and 5 boroughs. 130pp.
Price: $15.00 plus $3.00 postage

HISTORY OF TUNKHANNOCK HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS (1895-1980)
200pp Price: $5.00 plus $3.00 postage

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Enclose a self addressed, stamped envelope for membership card.

QUERIES: Due by 1st January for February 15th newsletter and by 1st August for September 15th newsletter. (See above LWF Newsletter info. for more information).

WYOMING COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 309, Tunkhannock, PA 18657-0303
(Location: Corner of Bridge and Harrison Streets)
Phone (717) 836-5303

HOURS: Library: Wednesday 10 AM – 4 PM (All Year)
Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday 10 AM – 4 PM (April 15 – October 15)
Museum (May – October) By Appointment

8 Aug. 1998

Dear Betty,

I received your letter on the request of cemetery records.

At this time we are busy with our cemetery project hoping to publish our records. We do have all the 100+ cemeteries in our county at this time in card files, arranged in alphabetical order by surname.

Our basic genealogical research fee is $20.00 as explained below. This covers research through all our basic card files, vertical files and group sheet files. Card files include cemetery, undertaker, Wyoming Co. census, vital records, and newspaper files.

We have an 1869 map of Wyoming Co. - which shows names of people and exactly where they lived.

We request if you wish to have research done that you send us a family group sheet with the info. you have. We would be glad to continue the research from that point, with out duplicating material that you have already acquired.

Please also indicate if there are specific things that you wish us to search for or just a general ancestor search.

Copies extra at 15 cents for members and 25 cents for non members. A bill for copies can be included when we mail your material to you. If you wish to have no copies made you can let us know or you may limit the dollar amount for these.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ronald Radwanski
(ronrad@epix.net)

Our initial research fee is $20.00, which cover a search of all basic indices and indicates whether additional information maybe located with further research. Xeroxing fees are:

Copier: 15 cents (members) 25 cents (non-members)
Reader Printer: 25 cents (members and non-members)

Basic indices include the following Wyoming County records:

Cemetery Census Newspaper Abstracts Undertaker Records Vital Records
Family Group Sheet Files Vertical Family Files

Wyoming County Courthouse Records are as follows: (many of these are in microfilm collection)

Birth & Death 1893 - 1905 *Marriage* 1885 – Present *Deeds & Wills* 1842 – Present

Other topics in our library collection include:

Genealogies Domesday Books New England Books PA Archive Books
Connecticut Barbour Records Mid Atlantic State Books Passenger Ship Lists
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Wyoming County Historical Society

Harrison Street
PO Box 309
Tunkhannock, Pa. 18657
(717)-836-5303

Museum and Genealogical Library Open to Vistors

Museum open May 1rst through October 15th, by appointment.

Library open Wednesdays, from 10:00 A.M. to 4 P.M.
and Tuesday & Saturday (April 15th through October 15th)

Annual Arts and Crafts Fair on Saturday following July 4th.

Wyoming County, Pa.

In 1762 settlers from New England came to the Wyoming Valley, but were driven out by Indians. It was not until after the Sullivan expedition in 1779 that families were able to establish a permanent settlement in the Tunkhannock area. In 1842, Wyoming County was created from part of Luzerne County. The name Wyoming is derived from an Indian word meaning "extensive meadows". With it's glistening streams, gently rolling hills, and tranquil valleys, Wyoming County is undoubtedly one of Pennsylvania's most scenic counties. With a history and heritage running as wide and deep as the Susquehanna River that crosses it's pastoral fields and meadows, the Wyoming County Historical Society was organized to make this information available to the public.

Genealogical Library

Located in the old brick school building in the County seat of Tunkhannock, the library offers a major source of research material to the public. The collection includes numerous books on New England ancestry, newspapers dating back to 1797, and census records for Wyoming and surrounding counties from 1790 to 1920. Also on file are records for over 90 area cemetaries as well as various other information about local history.

Historical Museum

Historical items from Wyoming County and surrounding areas are on display and include a collection of Indian artifacts as well as numerous items from the Civil War, World Wars I & II. Dr. Walter Tewksbury's 1900 Olympic bronze medal along with the displays of toys, tools, and household items are of special interest to visitors of the museum.

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Wyoming County Courthouse

The Wyoming County Courthouse, Tunkhannock, Pa.

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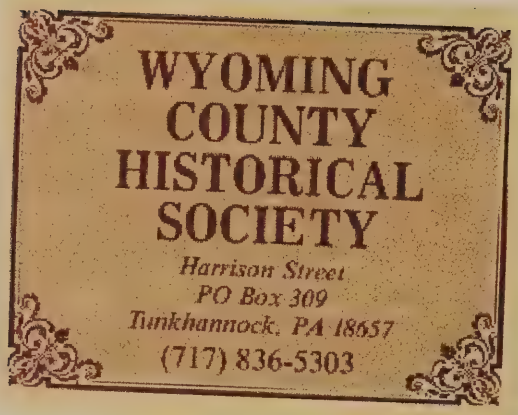
The Susquehanna River

"And when I asked the name of the river from the brakeman, and heard that it was called the Susquehanna, the beauty of the name seemed to be part and parcel of the beauty of the land. As when Adam with divine fitness named the creatures, so this word Susquehanna was at once accepted by the fancy. That was the name, as no other could be, for that shining river and desirable valley"
Robert Louis Stevenson..."Across the Plains", 1879

Next Stop... Back to the Index... Wyoming County Home Page

AJB



WHGS Brochure

Bishop Memorial Library- This building houses both the Society administrative offices and its reference and research library. The library's collection contains manuscripts, photographs, newspapers, and other historical and genealogical resources as well as 6000 volumes that relate to Luzerne County. Designed by architect Willis O. Hale, the building was constructed in 1875 to be the residence of Mrs. Volney Maxwell. It is a contributing structure within the River Street Historic District, as is the museum. The Society's purchase of the building was made possible by the bequest of Elma C. and Bessie Bishop. This building stands at 49 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, PA. 18701-1290

Museum-Since its construction in 1893, this building has been in continuous use as the Society's Museum. The permanent exhibit on the Native American inhabitants of the area include local artifacts ranging from stone implements of the Archaic period to the archeological evidence of European influence. A timbered coal mine gangway and its mine railway car on the lower level are part of the permanent exhibit on anthracite mining, the industry which once dominated Luzerne County and Northeastern Pennsylvania. Rotating exhibits emphasize events and important influences in the lives of the people of the area, using selections from the Society's and household articles, as well as photographs and paintings.The Weathervane Gift Shop is open during the Museum's visiting hours. Besides various attractive gifts relating to the collections, the Gift Shop offers a variety of publications including Luzerne County: History of the People and Culture, Bridging Change, and Steamboat on the Susquehanna. The museum is located at 69 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, PA.

Swetland Homestead- The Swetland Homestead contains the original cabin built on this site in 1803. The additions made to it as the Swetland family grew and prospered have transformed the structure into the elegant home one sees today. Period rooms, spanning the seventy years from the first settlers' kitchen to the Victorian parlor of the 1860's, illustrate changes in living spaces and household objects as America and the Wyoming Valley passed from an agrarian economy to an industrialized society. The homestead listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is open from May to December. Special events take place throughout the year including Candlelight tours of the homestead in December. The home is located at 885 Wyoming Avenue, Wyoming, PA.

NARRITIVE OF ZURIEL SHERWOOD

The following series of articles, written by Zuriel Sherwood, were published in the "WYOMING DEMOCRAT' from August 1870 through January 1871.

Zuriel Sherwood was a neighbor of John Fitch and no doubt a generation-mate with Gideon Fitch, Nathaniel Fitch I, and the rest of the John Fitch family. The Sherwoods, (Matthew Sherwood) were next-door or next-farm neighbors to the Fitch family and the Morehouse family. They all settled in the same place along the Susquehanna River, and about the same time. This is Zuriel's story:

August 3, 1870 .... I propose giving from time to time a descriptive view of the location of this place, its business prospects and other matters of general interest.

Mill City is a small village in Falls Township, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, occupying a small area in a narrow and romantic glen, one mile below the outlet of Crooked Lake, near its confluence with Buttermilk Falls Creek, three miles from the Susquehanna River. It consists of from 30 to 50 buildings, and is famous for its mills and millsites, and takes its name from them, which name the post office bears. Its water power ought to be the best in the state; the great lake, five miles in circumference, is its reservoir. The prodominate business is agriculture and manufacturing; the surface of the surrounding country is undulating and exceedingly fertile, producing abundant crops of grain and fruits. Luxuriant meadows and pasturage are found along the streams and hillsides, all forming a pleasing contrast with the white houses beneath their shade.

The principal and greatest improvement at present is being made by the Shultzville, Mill City and Tunkhannock Turnpike Road Company, connecting the Newton and Scranton Turnpike Road Company at Shultzville, which road has already been finished and traveled for more than a year to within one and a half mile of Shultzville; this connecting link it is said will be completed to Shultzville this fall.

The Shultzville, Mill City and Tunkhannock Road Company have completed their road to this place, and have placed 2 1/2 miles more under contract, reaching to the head of the lake at Abram Secors, a distance of 13 1/4 miles from the city of Scranton, leaving only 4 1/4 miles yet to be made to connect Wall's Hotel in Tunkhannock, with the Wyoming House in Scranton, a distance of 17 1/2 miles of easy grade. This road skirts the south side of the beautiful lake, passes through Mill City, Shultzville, and Hyde Park.

The principal barrier has been overcome by the Newton and Scranton Turnpike Road Company, through a deep valley along the eastern slope of the Moosic; from thence a nearly even summit level is reached along high grounds, descending on nearly an even grade along streams and ravines, until it reaches the head of the lake; from thence the route passes through cleared fields and woodlands, on high grounds and evenly divided ranges of hills, until it reaches within sight of the village and the valley of Tunkhannock; let the traveler look down from the eminence near David Lane's, and behold the village spires peering above the endless varieties of its shade trees, the

bridge, and the noble Susquehanna winding in its course before him, the evergreens hanging upon the mountain sides around him in the distance, must exclaim that the grandeur and beauty of scenery is unsurpassed.

When will the business community of Tunkhannock take hold of this matter and subscribe the Stock sufficient to build their end of this great improvement? Is not the trade and business coming over this great thoroughfare worth securing when within reach?

The Company's branch road from Suel Sickler's Mill to Buttermilk Falls has been placed under contract.

When these Turnpikes are completed, they open up to market the products of a fine farming district. Let the people look to their interest.

August 24, 1870 .... In my letter of July 25, I proposed giving from time to time a descriptive view of the location of this place, its business prospects and other matters of general interest.

Mill City, in the township of Falls, is part and parcel of what was originally Northumberland County. Northumberland County was established by the Act of March 21st, 1772. At the time of its establishment it extended to the North and West of the Province Westmoreland. By the Act of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1774, it was enacted that the inhabitants dwelling within the bounds of this colony on the west side of the river Delaware, be and they are hereby made and constituted a distinct town, with like powers and privileges as other towns in this colony, by law have within the following bounds: East by the Delaware River, North by the line of this colony, West by a north and south line across the colony, 15 miles distant from a place called Wyoming, and shall be called by the name of Westmoreland. This town was about 70 miles square, it embraced all the territory between the two rivers along the line of the State of New York, and all of the settlements along the Susquehanna River, from Athens to the Wyoming valley. Representatives were sent to State of Connecticut. It appears at this time that the inhabitants of this country were living under and governed by what was called the Blue Laws of Connecticut.

Luzerne County, formerly a part of Northumberland, was established by the Act of September 25th, 1786, and named in honor of the chevalier, De La Luzerne, the Minister from France to the United States.

Wyoming County, formerly a part of Luzerne, was established by Act of Assembly of 1842.

The precise time of the first settlement of Falls Township is vague and uncertain. Many aged men during that time have gone down to the grave with the many interesting facts never published. The outline local history of Falls Township and those early times can only be collected and brought down to the present, from the aged pioneers now living, whose memories have treasured up a thousand interesting facts which their descendants are neglecting to preserve. It is scarcely to be expected that the information gathered at this time should be entirely free from errors.

Zuriel Sherwood, now in the 94th year of his age, residing with his son, William Sherwood, on the west bank of Muskingum, Ohio, was at at early day one of the pioneers of this township and is supposed to be one of the oldest persons now living who settled along the Susquehanna River, has kindly furnished me by with the following narrative:

"I was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, in the year 1776, as soon as I was large enough, I was sent to school. At the age of 13 I acquired a common English education. Early in the autumn of 1789, as the sun was rising on one of those clear and beautiful mornings so common in New England, my father with his wife and seven children, of which I was the oldest, passed through Danbury on a cart drawn by one yoke of oxen and one span of horses on the way to the Susquehanna River. After a week of hardship and fatigue, we reached the Delaware and encamped on the plain on the bank of the river, almost destitute of provisions and feed for our teams; The roads that we had passed were in a distressed condition, our teams had become leg weary and weak, and the family discouraged.

August 31, 1870 .... The next morning we crossed the Delaware and plunged into a dense forest, our road lay along an old Indian defile, following the warrior's trail, widened by the old Connecticut and Pennamite war parties for the passage of wagons from the Delaware River to the Valley of Wyoming.

In this howling wilderness, solitude reigned supreme, interrupted only by the hoot of the owl, the cry of the panther as he sprang along the way. The screeching wild cat and the howling wolf were our companions by night and day and thus we passed along day after day over rocks and gullies beset by wild beasts. Our passage was often interrupted by dens of rattle snake, the indignant growl of the wolf and snarl of the panther following us along the way. Naught but gloom surrounded us, the tall pines to shelter us from the storms in these "shades of death", we passed the head waters of the LeHigh amid suffering and want, our provisions were by this time nearly exhausted, the children crying with hunger. Father and mother in their efforts to lengthen out the provisions had scanted themselves and had become so weakened as to be hardly able to walk, our teams much fatigued and much worn out, we moved slowly on suffering all the miseries which human nature is capable of enduring. At length after 9 days of hardship in the wilderness, one evening as the sun was lowering in the western horizon, to our great surprise we came in sight of a house on the Moosic Mountains. Oh, what glad hearts! We all thought our deliverance was at hand, and thanked heaven that we had been thus far safely brought through the wilderness; this proved to be the house of John Cobb where we took up lodgings for the night, after feeding our teams, we partook of a hearty supper of bear's meat and venison, here we staid and rested ourselves and teams for a day and half. Encouraged and refreshed, on the second day about noon, we renewed our journey along the mountain, descending toward the southwest, we encamped on the side of the Moosic a little below its rim by a large spring of water bubbling from the earth nearly sufficient to turn a mill, from there we could plainly see the valley in the distance, nearly as far as the eye could reach toward the south; here from the appearance of the place, my father thought it to be where John Sherwood, his brother, had been shot and wounded some years before, and related the story as told to him by his brother. He had been employed by the Connecticut Claimants to guard their interests in the Wyoming Valley against

the intrusions of the Pennamites, and had many narrow escapes with his life. At one time while roasting some venison for his breakfast at an old cabin in the brush wood near a large spring, he was fired at and shot through the shoulder by an old tory by the name of Seacord, and two Indians who fled into the thicket; pained by his wound and enraged by the act, he halloed to them to come out and show themselves like men and he would fight them all, but they had disappeared in the forest fearing to meet the scouts openly who had been sent out to chastise them.

The next day we crossed the Lackawanna at Capouse and encamped in an old clearing, here we were told had been the home of an old Indian chief of the Moncy tribe by the name of Capouse. The next day we moved on down the Lackawanna, to a place called Pittston, near its confluence with the Susquehanna, and found shelter at the house of Zebulon Marcy and his brother, Ebenezer Marcy, where we tarried for a time enjoying the hospitalities of the place. Posterity in whose impartial scales the sufferings are to be weighed, will not refuse them the sympathetic tear; while wondering that a people in an old settled country, where God is worshipped in magnificent churches and children educated in high schools, in a land of plenty, should ever be tempted to break loose their moorings and seek the privations and suffering incident to frontier life.

September 7, 1870 .... We remained at Zebulon Marcy's whose hospitalities were the best in the country at that time afforded for our comfort, while Mr. Marcy accompanied my father up the Valley of the Susquehanna in search of a place for our settlement. Mr. Marcy had been up the Valley the year previous and made his pitch in Putnam Township.

In the course of four or five days, they returned, bringing with them two canoes coupled together. After leaving these friendly people, we proceeded to the river, packed our movables in the canoes, and embarked on our passage up the river, Mr. Marcy driving the teams along shore to tow us up stream. We experienced some difficulty in passing flat rock rifts. At length after 27 days hardships and suffering, through that forlorn and dreary wilderness, traversed only by wild beasts, save here and there a settler who derived a greater part of his subsistance from the forest, we arrived at our new home on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, in the township of Northmoreland, one of the 17 townships under the old Connecticut survey, two miles above Buttermilk Falls, in the clear crisp edge of an evening in October 1789.

My father, having purchased of a Mr. Newcomb, two hundred acres of land, lying between John Fitch and David Morehouse, who had settled there the year previous.

At that time there were no roads on either side of the river except what was called the old Davis path, leading from Old Forge on the Lackawanna - Leehawhanna - across the mountains to Wyalusing. This old Indian trail had been previously considerable improved by two distinquished land speculators living in Philadelphia, by the name of Davis and Nicholson, but never of sufficient width to admit a wagon; and another old Indian defile on the west side of the river two miles above, called the three island road, leading across the mountain into the valley some miles below.

The forest thronged with game in great abundance, no other perhaps in the state was its equal, the bear, the wolf, the wild cat, catamount and panther fed upon the game, the elk and the deer broused upon the juicy leaf, the turkey fed upon beech nuts, the pheasant whirred from the thorn bush and fed upon its fruit, the pigeon in endless clouds settled heavily upon its forest branches and fed upon its acorns, innumerable flocks of ducks sat in the silvery stream, the rabbit squatted under the laurel in ambush and broused its twigs, the otter, the mink, the martin and muskrat held their haunts along its banks, shad, bass and other varieties of fish in countless millions swam in the crystal stream, its waters swarmed and glittered with the beautiful fish, which never failed to supply the table with the most delicious food.

The earlier settlers along the Susquehanna seem to have nearly all emigrated from the state of Connecticut, a people accustomed to labor, not shunning hardships nor shrinking from dangers.

There was then settled along the river, Gideon Osterhout, Jeremiah Osterhout, David Morehouse, Matthew Sherwood, John Fitch, Ephriam Lockwood, Jesse Jones, Peleg Comstock, Ebenezer Williams, and Thomas Joslin.

Jesse Jones was settled on Buttermilk Falls Creek, and built the first grist mill near its confluence with the Susquehanna. This mill was built of logs, twelve feet square, its mill stones were the size of a half bushel measure, made from the conglomerate rock found along the Leehawhanna, for the purpose of grinding corn which came from settlements above, near Wyalusing, in canoes, for as yet very little corn, if any, had been raised in the vicinity of the Falls.

Buttermilk Falls derived its name from the white foam seen upon the face of the falling sheet of water in full view of the beautiful Susquehanna.

About a half mile east from the river, in a very secluded and romantic spot, may be seen the first of a series of falls. This stream after flowing sluggishly for some miles from the outlet of the lake upon the plateau, through nearly table-land is here precipitated over two stair-cases of rock into a wild rocky gorge below. The surface of the hill by which they are approached is nearly on a level with the top of the first fall of about twenty feet and the second fall of sixty feet. Almost within leaping distance from the first the cliffs that form the sides of the abyss are surmounted and shaded by cedar, white pine, and hemlock. The stream turns at right angles and pursues its course southwest for a quarter of a mile and is again precipitated over a nearly perpendicular precipice of seventy feet, dashing and foaming its spray fitfully along into the silent waters of the Susquehanna.

September 14, 1870 .... There were a few persons living along the Susquehanna River before the Wyoming Massacre, in 1778, who had mostly been driven off or returned afterward. A few may have been allowed to remain and I shall Particularize one "Peter Harris", and speak of him more fully hereafter.

The settlers at that time were in great want of the necessaries of life, particularly food and clothing. There was no salt to be had anywhere within reach at any price. There was also a great scarcity of ammunition. When the settlers had powder and lead they could kill game and were kept from starva-

tion as long as their ammunition lasted, and when they were out of ammunition they were out of provisions and there was no place where they could get a supply of ammunition, unless they could find some new comer who possibly might have brought some with him and divide it around. The great want of salt was severely felt, for there was no way of saving the venison, only with salt. Sometimes they would go through the process of jerking. This was done by cutting the meat from the bones of the deer and hanging on rows of sharpened sticks over a fire, until it was dried almost into a crisp. This was called jerked venison, and would sometimes keep good for several days, but was not very palatable without salt. Thus the settlers were kept alive until they cleared a piece of land and raised some corn, which was sometimes more or less destroyed by the raccoon, who were very numerous and did considerable damage to the crops. The first clothing was made from the skin of the deer, tanned by a composition made from the brains of the same animal, and buffed with a ball made of yellow clay rubbed over the surface of the leather which added a beautiful luster to its appearance. The first suit of clothes that I had made in that country, were made of buckskin throughout. The imposing authority of necessity obliged the first settlers and their successors to wear buckskin. After about two years succeeding, some flax had been raised and was generally used for women's wear, and men and boys' shirts. A buckskin coat, breeches and leather apron constituted the winter apparel, and during the summer a linen shirt and leather breeches form the only raiment.

In 1792 the population had materially increased. Paul Keeler and Hezekiah Smith had purchased a farm at the foot of the narrows, of Ephriam Lockwood, on the west side of the river, and established a ferry at that place by the name of Keeler's Ferry. David M. Delevan had came in and lived with David Morehouse. Reuben Taylor had settled on the flats above; the place for a number of years was called Taylortown. David Daily settled at the foot of the narrows below Osterhout's, and made the first clearing on the flat. Nathan Jones and an old negro by the name of Ding, lived with Jesse Jones at the Falls. Ding attended to the milling business, grinding or cracking about a half bushel of corn per day, when he could get it to grind. Levi Townsend settled along side of Benjamin Jones on the flats below Buttermilk Falls. Peter Harris had removed from the west side of the river, a little above the head of Wyoming Valley, and settled near Benjamin Jones, who by that time had started a tavern, and the place was called Jonestown. Richard Gardner and John Gardner were settled about three miles below, and Joseph Daily and John Daily were at the head of falling spring narrows, and the place for many years went by the name of Dailytown. The same year a man living on the west side of the river, one mile below the mouth of Bowman's Creek, by the name of Earl, went with his horse through that wild howling wilderness to Easton, and packed up salt. This was the first salt brought along the river and was sold out in small parcels to the settlers.

It was during the next winter that my father made the first pigeon net and the fish seine on the Susquehanna River.

Not far from the banks where the pretty little river farm bathes with the cool kisses of its transparent waters, there lays, half concealed by the feathering elms, a small cabin. On a beautiful evening in the pleasant month of May, 1793, sat a young girl, deep in thought watching the manoevering of the little fishing party, not knowing from whence they came or how to re-

strain her impatience. She walked to the beach as the boats neared the shore and witnessed the first haul of shad ever caught in the Susquehanna River, at Keeler's Ferry. She was beautiful, and possessed a combination of charms not often seen. She had a delicate erect figure, very white skin, auburn hair, and an eye as blue as the sky itself.

The haul was made by my father and some other persons in his neighborhood and hundreds of the very finest shad were caught and given to the settlers. Their numbers were so great, that had they been sold at four cents a piece, would have paid the entire cost of the whole fishing apparatus.

Let the reader imagine a settlement of people, in a winderness filled with wild game and millions of fish in its waters and not a bushel of salt or a pound of ammunition within a hundred miles of him, must acknowledge that the incentive motive must be the prize of one day owning a fine farm in the valley for which the settlers always contended was worth the suffering and perseverance rarely equalled and never surpassed.

September 21, 1870 .... The early settlers were not without their love for the orchard and its fruits; they brought a large amount of seeds, and numberless orchards of original fruit were the result at a subsequent period. Among the great number of seedling trees thus grown, were to be found some bearing fruit of high excellence, and well deserving extensive propagation, but the greater part however, were of inferior quality and was chiefly used in making cider. The small fruits were not so generally cultivated as they should have been. One reason why they were neglected was because strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, crabapples and wild plums grew in direct succession. Artichokes, ground nuts and large summer grapes grew spontasneously in the swails of the Sherwood and Fitch farms, and in many other places along the river the settler could have them for the picking and these constituted a part of their sustenance.

At this time there were no schools, the children were raised deficient in educational matters, and very many of them raised at this period were unable to read or write.

The furniture for the table for several years after the settlement of this country, consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but mostly of wooden bowls and trenchers, and if these were scarce, gourds and hardshell squashes made up the deficiency. These articles of furniture corresponded in very well with the articles of diet for which they were employed; bear's meat, venison, and fish were commonly served in them. Johnny cake and pone were at the outset of the settlements of the country, the only forms of bread in use for breakfast and dinner and milk and mush, samp and hominy for supper were the standard dish. Yet our homely fare and unsightly cabins and furniture produced a hardy veteran race, who planted the first footsteps of society and civilization in after years in the immense regions of the great west.

In the spring of the year 1794 a small settlement was made on the beach and maple lands in Abington, along an old Indian pathway from Capouse to Owego - Oquago, NY, by Elder John Miller, Stephen Parker, Thomas Smith, Jeremiah Smith and others.

The maples with abounded in these forests were annually made to contribute a share to the means of living. The work of manufacturing sugar was laborious, but took place at a season of the year when other active farm labor had not been resumed, thus affording a good opportunity for clearing up their farms and performing their most needed farm work. At the time of shad fishing at Keeler's Ferry, the products derived from the maple formed an important article of commerce for those beech-wooders, who traded it for shad, receiving three or four shad for one pound of maple sugar at the first. Afterwards, for many years the trade was kept up for shad, grain and straw. Their way of making bread was generally by baking unbolted meal on a board, which was called hoecake. Johhn cake was baked in a large iron covered kettle, out of unsifted cornmeal and at times a little stewed pumpkin was added and this was called pumpkin Johnny cake.

In 1795 some fur traders from Harrisburg came to the river in a boat and traded salt, ammunition and iron for furs and skins; these things were eagerly sought after by the trader, and the settler was still more eager to get the goods they brought. It was such a God-send to the settlers to get salt, an article they had so much needed and an article they had so long done without, and at no period in their history were these advantages of trading their pelfry for the articles they most stood in need of more highly appreciated. These boats were about one-third the size of the common canal boat and were generally manned by seven persons, three on each side to do the pushing and one at the helm to do the steering.

In 1796 these traders again came up the river and traded such things as the settlers most needed for salt shad, for as yet no shad had ever been caught in the river below, also for furs, skins, and some venison, at that time the chief articles of commerce. These traders went that year as far up the river as Friedenshuetten, Tents of Peace, and Wyalusing, Machwhilusing, and the year previous went as far as Sheshequin, Tscheechequannink.

As the population increased the business of farming began to assume more system, and as it increased step by step, wheat and rye began to be raised in small quantities; and to meet the exigency of the times, a bolting apparatus had been placed in a little log cabin grist mill, at the Falls. The operation of bolting was then performed by hand. This bolt was turned by a crank, by hand, and persons going to mill had to labor under the double disadvantage of having their grist tolled and to do the operation of bolting themselves, if they ever expected to get their grist within any reasonable length of time. Jesse Jones who owned the mill seems to have been a hard subject, who regarded neither law or gospel. He used to make his Negro, Ding, grind in the mill on Sundays, cut down trees, and do all kinds of hardships as well on Sundays as week days and would beat and abuse him most unmercifully. It is painful to record the details of his sufferings in the winter, shut up in his pen, without fire, he perished, as was supposed with hunger or was frozen to death, no one knew exactly when or how. His bones were found a year or two later in the sand near the river. It was said that old Jesse Jones, as he was called imagined in his slumbers that he could hear Ding at the mill grinding in the dead hour of the night even afterward. He was abusive and bullying among his neighbors and was greatly feared by them. The Jone's were all great fighters. At one time at Osterhouts in a fight with Ebenezer Stephens, Jessee Jones had his nose bitten off which greatly disfigured him.

Benjamin Jones who kept the tavern at Jonestown, while going into the Falls mill on some loose boards, fell and broke his neck. At one time Jesse Jones got a keg of whiskey at Osterhouts and being pretty tight himself, placed the whiskey and himself into a conoe and started for the Falls, fell asleep on the way and when he awoke found himself drifting down the river past Falling Spring, eight miles below the Falls. At another time his dogs barked at the Falls cave, in the rocks near the mill, and on examination of the premises it was found to contain a bear with three cubs, and Jesse Jones with a man by the name of Bury, entered the cave, shot the old bear, and one of her cubs, and then caught the other two and brought them out alive. Old Jesse Jones was a tiger by way of strength, and was often heard to say that he could whip his weight in wild cats. At logging bees and other public occasions, he roamed about in the neighborhood like an evil spirit, making the air resound with hideous noises, seeking whom he could abuse and flog. At that time he owned the whole of the Falls property and a large tract of land above the head of the Falls in the creek.

Cloth was made from nettles that grew on the Benjamin Jones farm, below the Falls. Ladies dresses were sometimes used for bags by tying both ends for the purpose of carrying corn to the Falls mill. At one time David Morehouse took a half bushel of corn to the Hollenback mill, at Wilkes-Barre, and had to return without his grist, and go a second time after it, a distance of twenty miles, the travel up and down the river was mostly by water in boats or canoes. The river's edge was lined with butternut, black walnut, red cedar, wild cherry, red elm, buttonwood, pineberry, and willows. Farther back from the river were white pine, yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock, white oak, chestnut, black oak and other varieties and were the principle timbers grown in the vicinity of the Falls. The fences were generally made of rails split from white pine, white oak, and chestnut, a very durable timber for that purpose. Wooden mould board ploughs were the only ones used at that time and wooden teeth harrows; a croched stick, sharp pointed, answered the purpose for a pitch-fork. Still houses and whiskey were commonly at the Falls and elsewhere along the river. Distilling was then esteemed as moral and as respectable as any other business. There was nothing at that day disreputable in either drinking or making whiskey, and to drink was as common and honorable as to eat a good meal of fish or venison. Whiskey after a time became one of the articles of commerce to pay for salt, ammunition, sugar and iron.

We trust these dark scenes will be softened, if not obscured, by the spectacle of true patriotism yet lingering around its ancient and glorious haunts of the nobleness of suffering virtue and of the beauty and majesty of Christian faith.

September 28, 1870 .... Memory retraces past events and restores an ideal reality to scenes which are gone by forever; they live again in revived imagery and seem to hear and see with renewed emotions what we heard and saw at a former period.

The first settlers brought with them not only the industry, frugality, and strict domestic discipline of their education, but also a portion of those high-toned political impressions that then prevailed in New England. At that early period when our forefathers were building log houses, barns, and sheds

for stables, and clearing new land and fencing it chiefly with poles or brush and it has been said that a hearty sincere good will for each other's welfare generally prevailed among them. They all stood in need of the sympathy and help of their neighbors, who were often situated at some distance through the woods, but as the settlers came, the river bottoms were at length all taken up. Others coming in later removed back, as it was called into the woods, near where Mill City now stands.

Asa Keeler purchased the Jesse Jones farm on Buttermilk Falls Creek and moved on to it. In 1795 Abel Patrick settled three miles farther back, near what was then called Breeches' Pond. Paul Keeler owned a clearing one mile east from the pond, and had also purchased the Benjamin Jones farm, two miles below the Falls, adjoining lands of Peter Harris.

In speaking of Peter Harris and of his future history as a Tory, I know nothing of its truth or falsity. I know that he was always accused of driving cattle to feed the British and Indian army. At the time of the Wyoming Massacre, late in June 1778, Col. John Butler, a British officer, with his own tory rangers, a detachment of Sir John Johnsons' Royal Greens, and a large body of Indians, chiefly Senecas, the British tories numbering about 400, the Indians about 700, had descended the Susquehanna River from Tioga point on a fleet of rafts, boats and conoes and landed on the west side of the river below Bowman's Creek, under command of Col. John Butler, a British officer, and Brant, an Indian chief. Thence after leaving their boats, history tells us they passed over a crest of the knobs and spurs of the Alleghany range a little below Tunkhannock. The probability is that they passed along the three islands road across the hills some miles below. Having arrived in sight of Wyoming mountain they left the path for greater safety, wishing to keep themselves secreted from the settlers in the valley, they encamped in a secluded spot on Sutton's Creek, two miles from its confluence with the Susquehanna, on the 30th day of June, 1778. Thence scouting parties could in a short time ascend a high knob which commanded a view of nearly the whole of Wyoming Valley, where could be seen in the distance detached parties at their work. Within almost convenient walking distance from where the army lay, lived James Sutton and a little below, at that time lived Peter Harris, and a little farther down at the head of the Valley lived James Scofield. It was a common report every afterward that Col. John Butler had no difficulty in procuring and accumulating supplies for his army, a Mr. Carr who was taken prisoner by the Indians and escaped from them afterward, said that he saw Peter Harris drive up a yoke of oxen and sell them to Col. John Butler. A negro and a man by the name of Hadsall came along and was killed by the Indians. They also killed Stukley Harding and Benjamin Harding on the river flats about one mile above the mouth of the creek. The wife of Peter Harris was said to be a good woman and that not a drop of tory blood ran through her veins, and she was often heard to say that she saw her husband drive off a neighboring widow woman's cow which caused her much grief, and that she saw him drive off other people's cattle. She always accused him of being an old tory, and said that his two boys Stephen and Elisha should never raise any more of the tory stock, and that his name should go down to the grave with him. He afterward moved across the river and settled as I have before said along side of Benjamin Jones. His two sons grew to manhood, were married, and both died without issue. Stephen Harris was drowned and Elisha Harris died in an out building uncared for as I have been told, guarding his money

and watches that he had secretly placed in a block of wood.

The connections of those tories were all very respectable people and I suppose many of them are still living.

Had these tories instead of feeding the army have notified their relatives and others in the valley of the approach of the army, "the massacre of more than 400 people could not have taken place". There would have been time enough to have made their escape from the valley. Charles Harris, a cousin of Peter Harris, was at the time of the massacre only 11 years old and was on the battle ground, and as he ran across the road at Troy, was shot at several times by Indians guarding the road, and shooting any white man that might cross it. This boy frightened almost to death, ran and got under some weeds and brush in Sweatland's Creek and laid there until after dark and made his escape. At the age of fourteen he helped guard one of the Wilkes Barre forts, and grew into manhood and was married. His wife and himself were both members of the M.E. Church, and had eight children, five sons and three daughters: Elisha, Daniel, Hiram, William C. and Chester, Susan, Sylvia and Sarah, who were all members of the same church. Charles Harris was class-leader for more than 50 years and died at his residence near Trucksville at the advanced age of 97 years. he did a vast amount of good, not only among those who became members of his own calss, but also in establishing the principles of Christianity in his own neighborhood and extending it into others. The writer being to some extent acquainted with the family, believes them to have been the pillars of the church in that section of the country, and that so far as his acquaintance has been with the other descendants of Peter Harris, that they are very respectable people and should not in any way be help responsible for the acts of their progenitor. No white man was left alive in the entire valley in 1778, after the massacre, those not killed generally fled from the valley and did not return for some three months afterward, except that a few tories were allowed to remain undisturbed on the river above the head of the valley, of whom were James Scofield, James Sutton and Peter Harris. He who possessing the means of preventing a crime, shall yet refuse to give the alarm is hardly less guilty than the perpetrator. Posterity in whose impartial scales these awful scenes are to be weighed will not hesitate to include in the same sentence of condemation, those who committed the massacre and those by whom it was not prevented. This battle finished the war. The settlers were either killed or fled the country, the interior settlements, of the valley were abandoned, families deserted, the fruits of many year's labor and fled to other states, old and young sharing equally in the disasters. The great weight of this infamy and treachery rested upon the shoulders of those tories. What shall we say of the character of Peter Harris, who while his neighbors were being shot down around him by the Indians, was supplying those Indians with food? A fearful accountability rests upon his shoulders. What cold heartedness he manifested, when for the sake of filthy lucre he could betray his neighbors, relatives and friends into that bloody vortex, the cries of the expiring babe, the shrieks of the dying mother and father could not reach his cold blooded heart, what inhuman principles lurked within his tory breast, not to give warning even to his own relatives in the valley, of the sad fate that awaited them, but which a timely notice would have adverted, but of such was the character and conduct of Peter Harris, that after harboring the enemy for four days and four nights, those savages were at length let down among helpless women an

children of his own family connections, as well as many intimate friends and neighbors in the valley to kill, slay, scalp and massacre the settlers without the slightest provocation. Peter Harris, the tory, lived for many years on his farm on the flats about two miles below Buttermilk Falls, where he died and was buried on his own farm, without a stone to mark his grave. May God in His great mercy adjudge his doings in righteousness, is my prayer.

October 12, 1870, Mill City, PA .... On the night of the massacre, Zebulon Marcy, who first settled near the mouth of Lackawanna in 1770, shot two Indians, with his Hessian rifle, across the river. Mr. Marcy had many desperate encounters with the Indians and was driven three times from the Valley and at one time his life was saved by the ball from an Indian rifle striking his tobacco box; this box is understood to be kept as a momento of the risks he encountered at the hands of the savages. (The tobacco box is on display at the WCHS museum)

In 1756 a delegation of about 60 friendly Indians came up the river from Philadelphia where they had been to draw some pay for lands sold; they encamped for the night at or near the house of David Morehouse, two miles above the Fall. They borrowed a large iron kettle, put in a piece of pork and a few whole shad and boiled all up together. They seemed to have a great liking for the broth of shad scales and grease, and supped it with a great relish.

The first school was kept by Mary Post, near Osterhout's. She taught school off and on for many years in the neighborhood of the Falls. Noah Taylor taught one or two quarters in Taylortown. About this time a man by the name of King settled a little below Keeler's Ferry, and a Mr. Steele settled on the opposite side of the river nearly opposite the Falls. Nathan Whitlock, Benjamin Patrick, Samuel Hadley, Richard Hallsted, John Hallsted and Benjamin Shoemaker had came in and settled within a few miles of each other. Through this dense shadowy region runs the road from Keeler's Ferry six miles to Osterhout's along the old Davis path over the hills, the tops of the trees meeting over head, while here and there beautiful openings made by the settler, let in the light of Heaven which seemed to invite the settler to stay a while in their sylvan and profoundly silent shade.

Shad fishing at length became more general and these advantages were quickly discovered and it is also probable that they were very strong inducements in drawing many settlers along the Susquehanna, notwithstanding the privations that attended the early settlements. It was quickly discovered that there were more shad in the Susquehanna River than in any other perhaps in the United States of its size. As the population increased, shad fishing increased. A fishery was established on the upper Island, nearly opposite Taylortown. This Island was familiarly known as the upper Island. There were three islands near each other called the three brothers but more particularly known along the river as the upper Island, middle Island, and lower Island. At this fishery large quantities of the very finest shad were caught annually for many years. Another shad fishery was established on Monokony Island a little below Pittston, where enormous numbers were caught. A boat's crew going up the river at the time three fishing parties were on the island with their nets, offered to the fishermen two and a half gallons of whisky if they would make them a haul of shad. The offer was accepted as a matter of

course. The first seine that went out, in coming in, began to break from the vast quantities of fish that they had surrounded, another net was immediately thrown around the first which also began to break and the third was also thrown around and the result was that nine thousand, ninety-nine shad were caught at the one haul. The boatmen took along all they wanted and left the balance for the fishermen. Canoes for the purpose of shad fishing were dug out of the largest white pine trees that could be found in the forests. They were generally about forty feet in length and about two feet wide on the inside; two of these large canoes with a good seine well manned by eight persons, constituted a fishing party.

The harvest season of those days reminded us of the necessity of securing the crop as we could before barns became in use, whilst rains were not usually to be apprehended during our harvest, yet often came unexpectedly. In binding, the bands were drawn tightly, else in the curing of the straw they became so loose that the hauling in and stacking were retarded. Commonly not more than 12 or 15 sheaves were put into a shock, after the sheaves had thus become sufficiently dry, they were then put into a stack in the most substantial manner and allowed to remain until the grain was needed for family use. It was threshed out with a flail on a ground floor. The winnowing was then done by hand in the following manner: A sheet or blanket was generally spread out on the ground, when the grain in the chaff on a windy day was poured from the height of five or six feet down on to the sheet, separating the grain from the chaff. If in this process the grain was not sufficiently clean, a fan made from a piece of tanned buckskin, encircled in a semicircle half hoop, which by waving up and down, answered very well the purpose of a blower. A riddle was also sometimes used, and this was also made of some kind of leather perforated with holes and encased in a hoop. Thus our grain was prepared and sent to the Falls mill to be ground. Among other curiosities of the olden times may be particularized the Buttermilk Falls Cave. This cave, remarkable on account if its obscurity from observation, the heavy falling sheet of white milk foam, covering its entrance, renders all traces to it from the casual observer, almost impossible. The red men for centuries, the tory, the fugitive from justice, here undoubtedly found a safe lodgement. As you ascend the first waterfall midway from the top of the fall in the edge of the falling sheet, on the south side of the precipice, enters the mouth of the cave, whose exterior aperature is probably seven feet in height, ascending along the gangway, as you advance through a chasm scarcely wide enough for an individual to pass, for a short distance a slight turn, which partially prevents its being discovered until you are within it, at the bottom of which is a slight appearance of a vortex, the water falling into the entrance whirling around with amazing force, soon subsides on the descent and passes out the staircase, co-mingling again its waters in the fury of the falling sheet. The rude arch stone roof hanging over head at a distance of fourteen feet in height near its mouth, ascending slightly upward to the end of the cavern, a ledge of smooth rugged rock keeps in tolerable order, on either side of the narrow passageway. About 50 feet from its mouth, at right angle enters an ante-chamber, it is small, only capable of holding a few persons in a declining posture. Ascending as you advance on the narrow floorway a few feet farther on, you come in contact with the roof overhead. From thence a small boy might still advance to the end of where new openings might possibly be discovered. The lofty and noble ceiling and beautiful columns on either side look quite grand. This amphitheatre with its magnificent columns, is a

rent, whether from volcanic action or otherwise, we cannot tell. We read the following in St. Mathew's Gospel, Chapter 27 and 51st verse: "And behold the veil of the temple was rent in twain, from the top to the bottom, and the earth did shake and the rocks rent". Persons wishing to visit this secluded spot, should provide themselves with a good India rubber suit and a good lantern, and in the summer season at low water; at times of high water from the rushing fountain over the cataract, it would be impossible. (Apparently, in 1998, it is not possible to go into the cave as some blasting for the mill closed the entrance.)

In the year 1799, I concluded to return to Connecticut, the land of my nativity, on a visit to my friends and relatives. On one fine morning in the pleasant month of May, I started on foot and alone along the old Davis path, over the mountains to Old Forge on the Lackawanna, from thence took the old war-path, eastward passing Capouse and after a hard day's work, began to look out for some spot in which to rest for the night, having reached the summit of the sunlit Moosic - pursued the track of the desert wilds, between the setting of the sun and the rising of the moon with all its prettiness, until the shades of evening stole over the forest and imparted a mysterious solemnity to the solitude which we had invaded eight years before, and was soon at the log-cabin of John Cobb, on Cobb mountain. After renewing former acquaintances, my host seemed glad to see me and I was well cared for. After breakfast I resumed my journey, keeping the track as on the preceding day, plunging deeper and deeper into the forest wilds as I ascended the slope and approached the summit of the Lehigh (La-han) many and strange were the thoughts of the hardships and suffering of my father, mother, little brothers and sisters in that benighted region years before. I still passed on. Gloomy fears swelled in my bosom at the thought of encamping out and how I should protect myself from the fury of the wild beasts that roamed through the forest, the only inhabitants of that lonely region. At length beneath the dark and delicate spires of the mountain pine, I took up lodgings for the night. My next care was to light a blaze which was done with punk and flint and a good jack knife. I built up a good fire for there was no lack of wood close by. As soon as the sullen shades of darkness hovered over the landscape, the whole region around about seemed to echo with the most frightful growls and noises ever heard, although this was nothing new to me for I had been there before under somewhat different circumstances. The wolves came howling around me and the panthers screams close by, from the confused sounds of voices it was evident that all bedlam was let loose upon me. Whether my hair stood erect or not, I could not tell in that terrible and sullen gloom that surrounded me. I could see their eyes glisten at times in the darkness of the night. An occasional whirl of firebrand into their ranks would seem to relieve me of their immediate presence, but then after a few moments they would set up altogether the most hideous yells and howls imaginable; a moment more of silence, then again I could hear their very foot falls in the silent leaf the most hideous screams and unearthly noises it was ever a poor lone mortal's lot to experience. It was evident that these varmints claimed the country as their own and seemed to insist upon it that I was an intruder. I still continued to throw fire brands into their seried ranks, would dispense with them for only a moment and then again those terrific yells and then as usual all would be silent with the exception of here and there a single sentinel pacing his regular and monotonous round through the darkness of the night, amidst the pauses of this strange unearthly music. In my lone-

liness a deeper gloom seemed to invest the scene that I had been accustomed to, I could plainly hear the beatings of my own heart, and that if I ever needed a friend it was at that hour. The still sweet voices of the wind among the foliage of the trees, seemed to ease my fevered and excited brain, and as the morning dawned upon my vision, I pursued my journey. On the distant horizon rested the light clouds, reflecting all the splendor of the rising sun. The journey of the ensuing morning did not greatly differ from that of the preceding day. Before the evening shades had disappeared, was in sight of the Delaware River - Makerishkiskon - where I found lodgings for the night; at sunrise the next morning, again pursued my journey eastward and at the end of seven days found myself among my relatives in the State of Connecticut, where I could again hear the old church going bell one mile from the bubbling stream which flows gently by the old farmhouse that we had left some years before. The little riverlet seemed to me so gentle, so quiet and beautiful in my boyhood days and was still the same quiet dreamy beauty of the scenery around, that it was in former days.

Let the reader imagine a young man at that day and age of the world, tracking a mountain valley solitary and alone, through those sullen shades of death as they were then called, whether emerging through dismal swamps or wandering on distant mountains, and tell me if you please, if it did not require more courage than is seldom if ever found, and whether we reverence and admire enough of the men of a former generation?

On my arrival in Connecticut, I had many pleasant visits among relatives and friends. In the autumn of the same year, returned to my home on the Susquehanna. At that time apple cuts, pumpkin cuts and dances were fashionable. There were no regular balls. After an apple or pumpkin cut it was customary to have a dance. The ladies generally lived at some distance through the woods and had to be brought by the young gentlemen on horseback, the only mode of conveyance at that time, and returned to their homes after the dance was over.Side saddles were generally used in those conveyances when when they were to be had. If not, the men's saddles and sometimes a blanket were used. It was no uncommon thing to see a gentleman riding out with a lady both on the same horse and sometimes with two ladies, one on before and the other on behind. Wedding parties were thus conveyed on their wedding tours.

Stone chimneys and old fashioned fireplaces were long in use. Wooden benches were commonly used for seats. Trundle beds, splint brooms and flint gunlocks were in general use. To Obtain fire, steel flint and punk were used. It may be very truly said that necessity is the mother of invention. I have related truth and only truth, strange as it may seem. I have depicted a state of society and manners which are fast vanishing from the memory of man, with a view to give the youth of our country a knowledge of the advantages of civilization of the present time in constrast with those of a former period.

At different periods the first settlers found along the Susquehanna many articles consisting of farming implements and household utensils, supposed to have been left by tories who had been driven off with the Indians by General Sullivan's army in 1779. At one time I found a wrought iron plow-share, under what was then called the shelving rocks, one mile above, opposite the middle island. At another time John Fitch found a set of harrow teeth on the

Fitch farm, while plowing on the flats near the river bank. At another time my two brothers, Phineas Sherwood and Matthew Sherwood, while hunting on the opposite side of the river, nearly opposite David Morehouse, found two hatchets, several pod augers, one gouge, one wrought iron griddle, four pots and kettles, two tunnels and three broad hoes, one of which was at least twelve inches broad on the edge, one adz, one tomahawk and one axe. There were some articles found along the river at Taylortown, consisting of furnace tools and some wagon irons. There were also many things found along the bank of the river below Keeler's Ferry.

Hunting became fashionable, from the large quantities of game found here, the greater part of the time was spent in hunting. To the detriment of the farming and educational interests, in the absence of schools, boys were allowed to run with a gun on the shoulder, as well as men the greater part of the time. Thus boys grew up to manhood in ignorance, very few could either read or write; they had very few privileges of getting an education. The schools were few and far between and their time was spent in hunting or fishing, as well on the Sabbath as on other days in the week, for there were very little piety in those days. Amidst the general irreligion of the inhabitants of the country, the voice of Christianity lay almost silent for a time upon the groves and the mountains. The passion which prompts man to look into futurity was smothered in his heart by sheer and withering neglect.

The first preachers were Presbyterians who preached occasionally. At length Jacob Drake, a worthy Baptist clergyman, came in and also began to preach the Gospel as opportunity offered itself among the settlers. The principles of the Christian religion presented itself with higher pretentions in the minds of many with varied acceptance, and a few persons in different localities scattered here and there through the settlements were added to the church. Thus the cause of religion slowly prospered and not many years later, traveling preachers of the M.E. Church, held meetings and preached from different standpoints in the different neighborhoods. Those preachers were styled circuit riders, but they oftener had to go on foot than on horseback, but the state of the roads were in such a condition that it was for a time almost impossible to travel otherwise than on foot and very often had to wade the streams at times of high water, at the risk of their lives to get to their appointments. It does not seem desirable to relate more in detail than necessary to carry on the historical narrative, unless when it offers circumstances which seem to need explanation, or which appear calculated to throw light upon the manners and institutions of the olden times.

October 26, 1870, Mill City, PA .... In the olden times many incidents and hair breadth escapes of the hunter while in pursuit of game might be given, interesting perhaps to many of the readers of the narrative, showing how ferocious the wild beasts of the forest some times were when attacked by the hunter. John C. Williams, who is still living, at the age of 91 years, while hunting, shot a cub and killed it. The old mother became so enraged at the act, that she gave chase for the object of her hatred for some distance, when his life was but barely saved by climbing a tree. At one time my brother, Matthew Sherwood, who is also still living, at the age of 83 years, accompanied by Matthew Dymond, while they were hunting on what was then called the Finn Mountain, about 7 miles east of the Falls, my brother came in contact with a bear, shot and wounded him severely as he supposed. It appeared to be

greatly crippled, shot him a second and a third time, when Bruin appeared to be dead, whether he was really very badly hurt, or was trying to reverse the old fable by faining himself dead, thinking perhaps that the two friends would not prey upon a dead carcass, until he saw the big butcher knife brandished from its scabbard before his vision and instantly taking the hint that all was not right and that he was not safe in that predicament, made an instantaneous rush upon his pursuer, who immediately fled with terror, with all possible speed behind the forest trees, halloing at every jump to his friend Dymond, who being not far off, heard the noise and came to his immediate relief. Bruin on perceiving Dymond, being highly exasperated and disgusted with the two friends, left them to their own congratulations upon their happy escape.

Matthew Sherwood started today for Ohio on to his brother, Zuriel Sherwood, accompanied by Chauncey Sherwood, Esq. on a visit to his venerable Uncle for the purpose of completing his narrative of the olden times.

November 2, 1870, Mill City, PA .... There were some considerable number of elk at various places along the Susquehanna, they generally went in considerable droves and were very shy and hard to be caught and when attacked or shot by the hunter, generally left the place altogether, and sought shelter in some more hospitable clime. In the summer of 1798, elk tracks in considerable numbers were discovered along the shore near the lower Island, where they came to the river to water. One evening my father and myself started to go and watch for them at their place. Before we reached the spot we heard the report of a rifle. We however proceeded on and found that David Daily, an old hunter, had killed a very large one. There were fourteen in number that came in, and they were so frightened at the report of a gun and loss of one of their number, that they were never known to water at that place afterward. This elk was brought across the river on two canoes and dressed at the Sherwood landing, and was supposed to weigh from three to four hundred pounds. Its flesh was found to be nearly equal in flavor to venison and furnished food for several families for some days. It was the game found in the forest that kept many families from starvation.

November 9, 1870, Mill City, PA .... A battle was fought in olden times with in one mile of where Keelersburg now stands, between the Swartwoods and Dymonds, viz, two parties consisting of four persons each. Alexander Swartwoudt, Absolom Swartwoudt, Joshua Swartwoudt and Abraham Swartwoudt, all of them brothers on the one side, and Matthew Dymond, John Dymond, and William Dymond, brothers, and Matthew Dymond, a son of John Dymond on the other. On returning on their way home after an unsuccessful hunt, passing Keeler's Tavern, it was customary in those days, went in, and took something to drink. As a matter of course, they all treated around with the exception of young Matthew Dymond, who totally refused to place the cup to his neighbor's lip. This gave umbrage to the Swartwoudts and was the occasion of some hard words being exchanged between the parties. Thus in an angry mood the parties proceeded together with a light step as the whisky operated upon their excited brain, up the long hill to the diverging old roads, where the parties were about to leave each other for their different homes, came to a halt on an old bridge crossing dry run at the top of the hill, commenced parrelling about their ancestry, when Alexander Swartwoudt struck Matthew Dymond over the head with his gun, knocking him down senseless. Then the fight

commenced in good earnest by striking each other with their guns in the most terrific and inhuman manner. At length Matthew Dymond who first knocked down recovered and got up, seized a gun barrel and went at the Swartwoudts with unabated fury until he was master of the field. Matthew Dymond, 2nd, fled up a __ sem being sober took no part in the engagement, and Abram Swartwoudt finally fled into the thicket. Three of each party is said to have lain on the battleground until the next day, when old Mr. Swartwoudt came up and took home three of his sons on a sled. Alexander had his skull cracked and Absolom had his skull broken, and afterwards a piece of silver was put in to fill up the cavity. Some of the Dymond family came the next day with a sled and removed John Dymond to the house of John Wilsey who lived close by where he remained for several days unable to be taken home. Matthew Dymond and William Dymond were also taken home on sleds. John Brunges and Rachael Brunges, who resided at that time near the "battlefield", were eye witnesses of the battle. John Brunges died at the age of 93 years. Rachael Brunges, his wife is still living near the old battleground at the age of 83 years. I presume that she still remembers the conflict. She still remembers seeing how their old flint gunlocks and shattered gun stocks and crooked rifle barrels lay on the ground. This was one of the most furious battles ever fought where no lives were lost. This battle was denominated at the time, the second Bunker Hill battle. The parties sometime after commenced suits at law about it, in the Courts of Luzerne County. John Brunges and Rachael Brunges were witnesses and the result was that the Dymonds were again victorious, for the reason that the Swartwoudts struck the first blow. Alexander Swartwoudt, Absalom Swartwoudt and Joshua Swartwoudt were thrown into jail. The sentences of the court were various. Absalom had the shortest term, Joshua next and Alexander the longest, for the reason that he gave the first blow.

November 16, 1870, Mill City, PA .... John Bury built the second grist mill and the first saw mill at Buttermilk Falls. Gideon Osterhout built the first grist mill and the first saw mill on Osterhout's Creek. About the same time a few rafts was occasionally seen passing on their way down the river to market.

One year we had salted down about thirty barrels of shad. Sometime in the month of June, I hired a boat of Lord Butler for the purpose of taking the shad and some furs and skins down the river to market, and of bringing back such things as the settlers most stood in need of. A part of my load was disposed at Harrisburg and at Middletown, and the balance I sold at Little York, ten miles from the river, to be delivered by team, which I procured to be done. On returning to Harrisburg, I purchased three tons of iron, eight barrels of course salt, four barrels of whisky, a hogshead of dishes, a lot of pewter plates, a quantity of sole and upper leather, a chest of tea and some other groceries. I traded off the furs for a keg of powder, a quantity of lead and flint, and a box of tobacco and after loading the boat with our goods, started on up the river at Northumberland. Took eight barrels for McCord and Miller, who were about commencing trade at Putnam. On our way up in passing the Nescopeck rifts, our boat capsized and the greater part of our loading was lost, to the value of $450. This was a terrible blow to us, as well as a great inconvenience to the settlers in the neighborhood who stood in great want of many articles that were lost.

Isaac Smith, when a boy, in crossing the river at Keeler's Ferry on the ice with a hand sled, loaded with flax, carelessly ran into an air hole. Noah Smith happened to see the flax drifint down stream, knowing that his brother must be in the river, instantly ran and jumped in after him, got hold of him and swam to the edge of the ice where by the timely assistance of Uriah Smith another brother, and some other persons, both were rescued from a watery grave.

November 23, 1870, Mill City, PA .... For a long time after the first settlement of the country the inhabitants in gereral married young. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love resulted in marriage. Late in the autumn of 1799 at Keeler's Ferry, at the age of 23 years I was married to a young lady of my choice of extraordinary beauty, merit and of eastern cultivation, the beautiful girl who had witnessed the first haul of shad made on the Susquehanna six years before. She was about the medium height, her form slender, the color of her hair auburn, with a mild prominent blue eye, which by its expression said much for the sweetness and innocence of the indwelling soul. I will tell you her true name since she must bear some name in our narrative, will call her "Lucy Keeler". She was not as I have said a native of the Susquehanna Valley, but was an exotic of recent transplantation from Connecticut. Suffice to say there bloomed not in all the vale a lovelier flower, which is to say much for her. (This was one man's opinion at least)

Her wardrobe consisted of a linsey-woolsey short gown and petticoat, coming down to the knee, ruffled over the petticoat at the knee, the arms covered to the elbow, ruffled. Her bonnet was of pasteboard, covered with drab silk trimmed with red, with plum colored shawl, high heeled calf skin shoes with silver plated knee buckles and a fine pair of buckskin gloves constituting one of the most fashionable costumes of the day. My dress consisted of a pigeon-tailed coat made of homespun cloth, with velvet vest, short breeches made of tabby velvet, coming down to the knee, long stockings fastened to the short breeches at the knee, with silver plated knee buckles, calf skin shoes with high heels made of basswood, with silver shoe buckles, a ruffled shirt made of tine holland, with silver brooch pinned in the bosom, my hair braided into a cue hanging down my back, tied with a red ribbon, a fur hat and a good pair of buckskin gloves. This was my wedding apparel. As the bright sun is sinking behind the purple hills cast your eye reader, toward the foot of yonder western barrier, there rolls a river so exquisitely pure and placid, that it resembles a burnished mirror. It is however, partially hidden from our view by the golden foliage of the elms and sycamores on its margin, and immediately opposite to us you perceive the house of Paul Keeler. I fancy that of a calm evening we might hear at this distance -- perhaps we might -- the familiar voices of its inmates. That river, reader, is the Susquehanna, a nobler stream never glistened to the moon. After our little party had leisurely enjoyed the beauty of the scenery and balmy coolness of the evening passed over the river and when the evening shades had obscured the sky, Lucy Keeler and myself were united in marriage, by Elisha Harding, Esq. The blue transparent firmament had risen brilliantly overhead and half way from the horizon. The young moon, serene in crescent beauty, rose to her meridian through troops of stars here and there on the ample expanse of the eastern sky; soft and silver tinted clouds floating like islands in the sea, as the old Esquire kissed the lovely bride. Then for a time the greatest hilarity

prevailed. The ceremony had preceded the viands prepared for the evening repast, after partaking of a bountiful supper, the kissing commenced in good earnest, and play after play succeeded each other until the orb of day. Many and pleasing were the salutations of the bride and groom through that eventful night, for this was one of the greatest and best adventures of my life. The dew hung like clustering diamonds upon every leaf and blade, and the song of an occasional bird floated upon the air in those joyous and silvery tones which seemed to indicate that their hearts were reveling in the rare delights of the scene and the hour, as the little wedding party returned to their homes along the Susquehanna.

November 30, 1870, Mill City, PA .... In the spring of the year 1800 I commenced keeping a Public House on the east bank of the Susquehanna, at Keelers Ferry. The prospect and situation seemed pleasant; a hill rising on the north and a fine spring of water issuing near its foot, with a delightful view up and down the river. By that time there was considerable travel along the river, and Court weeks a good deal of crossing at the Ferry by people coming a great distance on business to attend court at Wilkes-Barre. At that time a part of Bradford, all of Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties were embraced within the limits of Luzerne County. The same year Azor Philo came in and settled at the east end of Breeches Pond. John Wilson and family came over from England that year and lived a short time at the Ferry. On the first day of October 1801, my eldest son, William Sherwood, was born. In 1802, Thomas Overton, an English land agent, and William Rogers came over. Overton's wife who preceded him came with the family of John Wilson. They settled one mile south of the pond. Edward Scofield came in that year and settled a mile west of the pond. In 1803 I removed to the north side of the pond, although then a wilderness I had one of the most delightful situations. The view of the lake from this delightful spot was indescribably beautiful and embraced all the features and effects of water and landscape scenery that can be imagined, from its declining position to the lake facing the south. In the summer season its shores were shaded with beautiful trees almost to the waters edge, where often, very often, deer were seen watering and occasionally a bear would be seen along its shore. It was also a place of resort for panthers. My father having killed two near there and a man by the name of Ellis had killed one, between the pond and Osterhout's and William Rogers and myself killed a very large one at the east end of the pond, its skin measured nine feet and five inches from tip to tip. In that year my second son Raymond was born. In 1804, John C. Williams came in and settled at the southeast corner of the pond. In 1805 William Rogers built a saw mill for Thomas Overton on the out-let, one mile below the pond. In 1806 my third son, Asa, was born. In 1807 Thomas Atkinson, an eminent English lawyer came over and settled two miles up Buttermilk Falls Creek. Although settlers were frequently coming in, I fancied that I had became tired of living so far back in the woods and returned to Keeler's Ferry and went to keeping tavern again. That move I afterward, regretted. I built a distillery on the Sherwood farm and made my own whisky and about that time Samuel Headley moved to the Ferry and started another tavern. He also built another still-house, a little below the ferry, and made his own whisky. Soon after quite an impulse was given to the whisky trade. In 1808 my eldest daughter Nancy was born. There were vast quantities of pine lands on both sides of the river which began to be appreciated. Board rafts loaded with pine shingles and arks loaded with staves and hoop poles were by this time more frequently seen on their way

down the river to market. About this time Paul Keeler, my father-in-law, and Hezekiah Smith, who both lived on the west bank of the river at the Ferry, got into some difficulty about their farm there, that they owned in partnership, the partnership was dissolved and my father-in-law lost considerable money by it, but as he had when came in, a half bushel of dollars, he had some left, which he used in the purchase of the Benjamin Jones farm in Jones town, and moved to it. The opposition that I experienced in the tavern keeping business and being naturally inclined to be doing something where I thought I could make the most money, and upon hearing the great stories about the West, I soon got the western fever, and resolved to sell out and go to Ohio where it was said the land flowed with milk and honey. I accordingly sold out and purchased a span of horses and yoke of oxen to take us on our journey, but was considerable belated in the season before we could get ready. On the 3rd day of December, 1809, we left Keeler's Ferry on our way to Ohio. Passing Berwick, Danville, Darstown, Youngmanstown, Eightville Narrows, Blowing Spring, Mudtown, Bedford on the Juniatta, Hollidaysburg, Blairsgap, Wheeling, passing St. Clairsville, Cambridge and crossed the Muskingum River at the old McEntire Perry to West Zanesville, opposite to where the City of Zanesville now stands, from thence up the Licking River to Erville, Newark and Granville, where we stayed with old Capt. Case overnight and purchased a supply of feed for our teams, thence to Johnstown and Big-belly River, where we were surrounded by high water and came very near being drowned. I had to take my wife and children, one or two at a time and wade out through snow and water to get them on dry land, where we found a house. We stayed there two days before we could cross the river. Thence to Sunbury where I rented a farm and stayed one year. From there I moved to Walnut Creek and lived on the rented farm about 16 months and then rented a piece of land on the Whetstone River to work upon shares, and moved on to it and stayed eight months, surrounded by Indian wigwams. Very few white people at the time ventured among them. From there we moved to Delaware. The town had just been laid out by old Col. Bigsley, who was the founder of the town. The first Court was held in his dwelling house. I was one of the jurors at that time, while there we received the news of the marriage of Phineas Sherwood, one of my brothers to Urania Keeler, a sister of my wife, which had taken place on the Susquehanna in 1810. War was declared by the United States against Great Britain, on the 18th of June 1812. The Indians around Delaware took advantage of this state of things and at once left and joined the British forces in Canada and commenced their horrible ravages. The whole western frontier was attacked at various times and the most dreadful cruelties were everywhere perpetrated. Many of the inhabitants deserted their homes and sought safety in flight.

December 7, 1870, Mill City, PA .... I was immediately called upon to go to the war and to take my teams loaded with provisions, if it were possible. We baked about four barrels of bread and cooked as much other provisions as we could and loaded up. The balance of the loads were made up with grain and feed, and started for Sandusky, a frontier town. There I was immediately employed with my teams hauling timber for a fort until the surrender of General Hull, when Detroit was given up. After that I was under the command of General Harrison, and about that time I became sick with a fever and had to be taken home to Delaware. Soon after this, Capt. Drake raised a company of 100 men from the surrounding country and marched for the seat of war. While encamped near the frontier, he was foolish enough to try an experiment

on his soldiers. Late in the night when they were asleep, he conceived the idea of making a false alarm to see how his men would act in case of a real attack by Indians in the night, and ordered his sentinels and officers to carry out his instructions. Accordingly at a given signal the guard fired and halloed Indians with all their might. The men arose affrighted and fled in all directions in the greatest confusion, and two of them came all the way back to Delaware and told that Drake's company had all been murdered. The alarm spread through the town and everywhere along the route they had come. The people supposed that the Indians who had lived there before the war and who had gone and joined the British army at its commencement, were returning after scalps, it being reported that the British officers had offered to pay the Indians $15 a head for scalps. This news created the greatest confusion and the people fled from the town. One little boy was lost off a wagon in their flight but was picked up by others, leaving most everything they had and went further south.

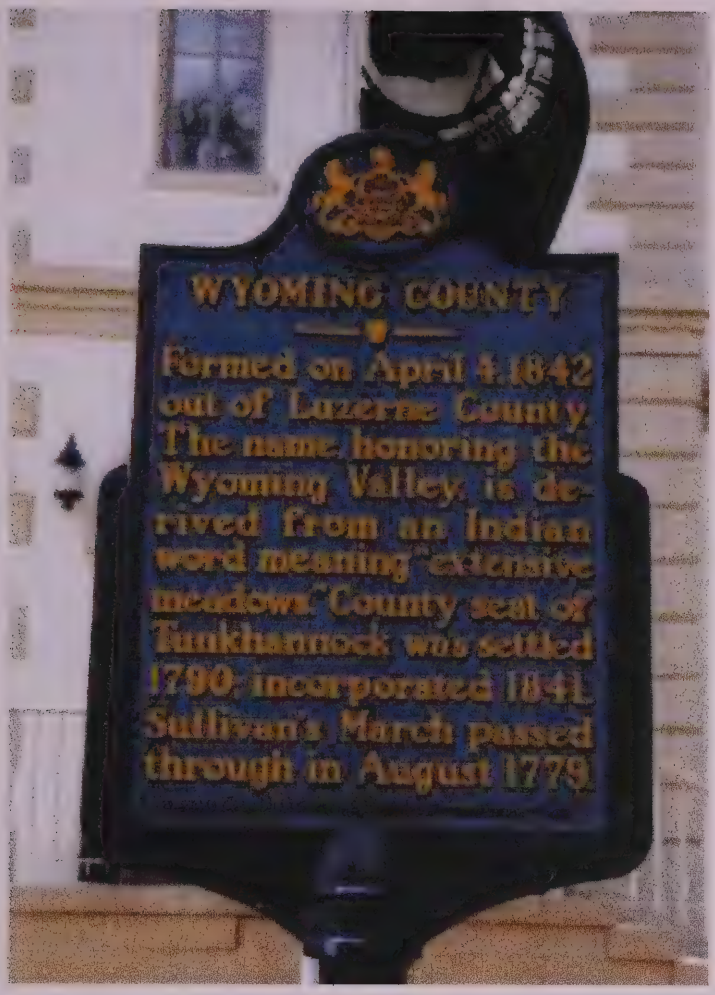
I had not yet recovered from my sickness and my wife laid dangerously sick with a fever, my two little boys, William and Raymond, being smart and active for their age, hitched the teams to the wagons and managed to help lift their sick mother and myself into the wagons and loaded on the most of our things and left the place altogether and went south, passing Worthington, Franklin, New Lancaster and Somerset to Springfield, now Putnam, Ohio, opposite to the now City of Zanesville. My wife had taken a relapse and laid sick for a long time. After I had partially recovered so that I began to walk about, I rented a tavern and kept the emigrants and other travelers passing through the country. My health continued very poor so that I was unable to return to the army myself, but kept my teams hauling provisions from there to the frontier during and continuance of the war. In the autumn of 1814 my sister-in-law and myself, returned to the Susquehanna on a visit to our friends and relatives. After a short time, I returned to my family in Putnam. In 1815 I purchased a farm on the Cooper Mill road and another one 24 miles down the Muskingum River, and I also purchased a tavern property in Putnam, where I lived one year. By this time the western banks had become worthless and the paper money that we had on hand at the close of the war was not worth a penny and the price of everything went down as the wildcat banks failed. The tavern property had mostly been purchased on time, and failing to make the payments as they came due, in 1816 I lost about all the property I had, except the farm down the river. My failure in busines and loss of property so worried me that I began at this juncture, to be very intemperate, which greatly disturbed the fears of my wife. In 1817 we moved down the river and settled on our farm, on the west bank of the Muskingum River. Here large quantities of game were found upon the hills, a little back from the river, and we had no difficulty in producing all the venison that we could make use of, and also plenty of fish in the river, some of them very large. I have known catfish to weigh from 60 to 70 pounds. My son, William, being a very observing boy and rather a natural geologist, soon became quite efficient in minerology and he quickly discovered that we were in the most hilly part of Ohio, and had already found two oil springs and also in some deer licks, that salt water was oozing out there. He also discovered that we were in the lime and freestone region, and as a natural result, coal and iron must also exist, and being very energetic he persuaded us to bore for salt water, my two eldest boys, William and Raymond, doing most of the work while I busied myself at work on the farm and on the hommany block, which ever came handiest in the

way of doing. One way of making a hommany block was to burn a home in the top of a stump and by aid of a good stamper, we sometimes cracked our corn. I made a better one which I used here for two years. It was made by sawing off a hollow sycamore tree about two feet in length for a hoop, and by fitting a stone in the bottom for a bed stone, and by fitting another stone for a runner and placing it in the hoop, on top of the bed stone, with a hole made in it near its edge. I put in a stick of wood for a handle, which I turned by hand, making a sort of mill of it, in this way I continued to grind our corn until the first grist mill was built on two flats and anchored in the river, at the lower end of Malta, by Lippet & Baker. The water wheel was placed between the flats, low enough to be driven by the current of the river. My wife was a very industrious woman and never discouraged at our previous bad luck, but felt deeply sensible over the sad misfortune of my intemperate habits. She always done her part of the work in a neat and tidy manner, and would sometimes go out and help the boys at the well. Sometime in 1819, while she was at the well as usual helping them, salt water was struck, overflowing the well, instantly throwing the water to a considerable height, making a rumbling noise that was heard for some distance. It was not long after until we had our furnaces built and commenced the manufacture of salt. Salt at that time was worth $4 per bushel. In clearing up our farm we found use for all the surplus wood for fuel in boiling salt water. In 1820 my son, Raymond, my wife and myself, among many others were baptized and joined a church called the Newlights. Preaching was kept up for a time at my house, after a while the preachers leaving their congregations and going off west had the effect to break up the congregations altogether. Some members afterwards joined the Baptist, the others principally joined the M.E. Church and some joined the United Brethren. In 1822 myself and wife, accompanied by Harrington Northrup and his wife, who was a sister of mine, started eastward on a visit to friends and relatives living along the Susquehanna, where we were very kindly entertained for about three months and then returned to our homes some time in the autumn of that year. In 1823 my son William married Rachel Palmer and soon after went to keeping house. I rented out my salt property to him which he drove together with other salt works on Island Run with great energy for some years. About this time our youngest child was born. We had five children born in Ohio and four in Pennsylvania: William, Raymond, Asa, Nancy, Keeler, Mary Sarah, Eliza, and Lucinda. In 1825, I purchased a farm adjoining the town of Malta, and there we also had salt works and also one on the farm four miles below town, where we found plenty of coal. In 1839, my wife, and my daughter, Eliza, and myself went to Pennsylvania on a visit to our relatives, and after staying with them about two months we returned to our homes in Malta.

December 14, 1870 .... In 1841 the health of my wife began to fail. Her sympathy and love had never caused a tear to flow, how beautiful always were the declineations of her character, but now how changed. The hue of the rose upon her cheek was scarcely visible, the eye at times soft and tender, had lost mostly the light which shone there when she was first presented to the reader, and as she declined in health and the veil had been withdrawn from nature, she felt more and more the nobleness of the privilege of living for God. The eyes of her mind had been enlightened and the light of the glorious Gospel had revealed the object of life and the path of duty, and saw the world reposing in the smile of a reconciled God. She died in the triumphs of faith and was buried in the graveyard six miles above Malta, on the bank of

the Muskingum. After her death, I went to live with my children, the most of the time with my son, William. Malta is directly oppostie to McConnellsville, the county seat of Morgan County, Ohio. Robert McConnell was the founder of McConnellsville, and had the town laid out at an early day and was a very benevolent man. He gave all the public grounds and also a church lot to all of the different religious denominations. The following named denoninations had accepted of their grounds and built churches upon them: Baptist, M>E> Church, Quakers, Presbyterian, Universalist, and Catholics. The Baptists built the first church, Robert McConnell built the first grist mill, M. Winters kept the first store, Jesse Paschal was the first school teacher, the first newspaper was published by Wilkin & Christie, Mordecae Bishop taught the first singing school, James Larison kept the first tavern, Jacob Adams was the first tailor, William Young kept the first ferry and Mr. Dow built the first grist mill in Malta. Robert McConnell was elected twelve times to the Legislature of Ohio in succession. In 1850, my son William was a candidate to revise the constitution of the State of Ohio, his party being greatly in the minority and his competitor a very excellent man, Col. William Hawkins, he was defeated by only 65 votes. The nomination was unsought for and it was only at the earnest request of friends that he consented to be a candidate. Again in 1864 he was a candidate for a member of the Legislature of the State of Ohio and again defeated. Also in 1870 was a candidate for County Commissioner, and as usual and as we expected, again defeated by a small majority onbly by the dominant party. All of those nominations were made more for the purpose of keeping up the organizations of the party than anything else, for it was not for a moment supposed that the party in the minority here could elect any of its candidates. He is no politician, but is one of the great business men along the river. His correct ideas of geology of this part of the state led him to seek his fortune beneath the bowels of the earth, and has always been successful in finding salt water, oil and coal, and has owned a large number of farms, salt and oil wells and given employment to thousands of laborers, whilst I gave employment only to a few hundred, perhaps less.

On the first day of October 1870, I was 94 years old. I am now in my 95th year, having outlived all of my children except three, William, Raymond, and Nancy. Since the death of my wife, I became more convinced than ever of the sin of intemperance. Men of the finest genius, most acute minds and profound learning have dwindled much under its touch to the merest insignificance. I have now given to the public a thorough and faithful narrative of a life-long history of events of the olden times, and thankful that I am still living and enjoying good health, with my son, William, surrounded with all the comforts of life, I must now close the narrative. Trusting in God, I bid you farewell!!


WYOMING COUNTY
Formed on April 4 1842
out of Luzerne County
The name honoring the
Wyoming Valley is de-
rived from an Indian
word meaning "extensive
meadows" County seat of
Tunkhannock was settled
1790 incorporated 1841
Sullivan's March passed
through in August 1779

William Andrus 2 Dol. paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te}
Noah Adams
Peter Ayer

B

Nathan Booth paid £6:10 To S Gray Sold To Amos Morris & Certif^{e} given [4]
Elisha Booth
Moses Barnet his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Eben^{r} Bibbins
John Backus 2 doll^{r} paid the Jorneying Com^{te} [6]
Nath^{ll} Bingham
Joseph Blackman
Jabez Brown
Noah Briggs his 2 dollars paid To S Gray
James Bruister
Caleb Bates his 2 Dol^{r} paid To Cap John Fitch
Jonth Baker paid 2 Dollars To Sam^{ll} Gray Sold To Ed^{d} Sumner J^{r} Certificate given
Mr Nehemiah Barker his 2 Dol^{rs} paid To Cap^{n} John Fitch
Ezra Belding 2 Dollars paid the Jorneying Com^{te} [6]
Wm Buck 2 Dollars paid the Jorneying Com^{te} [6]
Jehiel Barnum 2 Dol paid the Jorneying Com^{tte} [6]
Gideon Bingham 2 Dol^{s} paid the Jorneyin Com^{te} [6]

C

William Church
Josiah Curtis
Robert Crary Junr his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray, Certif^{e} given
George Crary One Dollar paid To S Gray ½ Share afterwards Two Dol^{s} To make a Whole Share. Whole Share Certificate given
Beach Cutler
Benjn Crary one Dollar paid To S Gray ½ Share 1754 Jan^{ry} 10th Rec^{d} 2 Dollars for the other half share. Whole Share Certif^{e} given
Leonard Cady
Seth Crary [5]
Oliver Crary one Dollar paid To S Gray paid 2 Dol^{s} To make a Whole Share. Whole Share Certificate given afterwards

[4] *I. e.*, certificate of sale given.
[5] Lined through.

Aaron Crary one Dollar paid To S Gray ½ Share 1754 Jan^{ry} 10th Rec^{d} 2 Dol for ye other half Share. Whole Share Certif^{te} given
William Cady
Christopher Crary One Dollar paid To S Gray ½ Share ½ share bought afterwards
Daniel Cross Junr
Jacob Cady
William Crary one Dollar paid To S Gray ½ Share Certificate given
Abijah Cady his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Francis Colegrove his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Eben^{r} Cheney of Sturbridge 1 Doll^{r} paid S Gray ½ Share
John Cogswel his one Dol^{r} paid to Capt John Fitch
John Cone 1 Dollar paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te} [6] Sold To Jo: Ackly Certif^{te} given
Giles Churchel 2 Dol^{s} paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te} [6]
John Coleburt 1 Dollar paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te} [6]
Benjn Colvil Whole Share

D

Eliph^{t} Dyar Esqr his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Gideon Demsby
Jonth Dean
William Davisson
James Darbe
Barnet Dixson his 2 Dollars paid To Sam^{ll} Gray Sold To Ezra Dean Deed first book page 80
Robert Dixson his 2 Dol paid To Capt John Fitch
Nath^{ll} Dean Junr
Jeddediah Darbe
Thomas Douglass
David Downing his 2 Dollars paid To Saml Gray
Ruben Darbe
Phinias Dean
Lemuel Dean
Seth Dean
John Dixson his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Cap John Fitch
John Durrance his 2 Dollars paid To S: Gray Certificate given
George Durrance
Robert Dixson ye 3rd

[6] Many of the rights sold by the Journeying Committee were in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

James Dixson his 2 dollars paid To Sam^{ll} Gray
Robert Dixson Cordwainer
Willm Darbe
Nath^{ll} Daniels, his 2 Dollars paid To Mr Jed^{h} Elderkin
James Douglass
Sam^{ll} Durrance his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Richard Downer 2 Dol^{s} } paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te} [6]
Josiah Dean Junr 2 Dol^{s} }
Asa Douglas 2 Dol^{s} }
Gideon Deming 2 Dol^{s} Certificates given ½ To Deming the other half To Amos Bidwell

E

Jed^{h} Elderkin his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Joseph Eaton his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Joshua Elderkin his 2 Dol^{s} paid to Capt John Fitch
Edward Ewings Junr his 2 Doll^{rs} paid To S Gray

F

Jabez Fitch Esqr
Elijah Francis
Capt John Fitch his 2 Dol^{rs} paid To Jed Elderkin
Eleaz^{r} Fitch
Nathan Fellows
Willm Fitch
Jabez Fitch Junr
John Fitch Junr
Benjn Follet
Eben^{r} Fitch Certificate given
Benjn Fassett
Eleaz^{r} Fitch Esqr his 2 Dol^{rs} paid To Jed^{h} Elderkin now belongs To Eben^{r} Gray & Sam^{ll} Lee Certif^{tes} given
Moses Fish Junr
Thos Fish
Elias Frink his one Dol^{r} paid To Jed Elderkin Jan^{ry} 11th Frink Made his a Whole Share paid To Elderkin
Elijah Francis 2 Dol paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te}

G

Sam^{ll} Gray his 2 Dol^{rs} paid To Cap John Fitch
David Griswold
Gideon Griswold
Asael Griswold
Isaac Gallop
Robert Gordon

John Gould
Oliver Gould
John Gaston his 2 Dollars paid To Sam^{ll} Gray
Sam^{ll} Gordon
George Gordon
John Grosvener his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Eben^{r} Grosvener his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Daniel Gots
William Gallop
Alexander Gaston
Stephen Gardiner 2 Doll^{rs} paid To S Gray
Stephen Gardner Jr 2 Dol^{s} paid To S Gray
Jonth Gardner 2 Dol^{s} paid To S Gray
David Griswold 2 Dol } paid the Jorneying Com^{te}
Elijah Griswold 2 Dol }

H

John Humphrys
Nath^{ll} Holcomb
Jonth Humphrys
Ladock Hotchkiss
Joseph Holland Esqr
Elisha Hurlbutt
Joseph Holland Junr
Thomas Heard p^{d} £6 To Sam^{ll} Gray Esqre
Jonth Huntington Esqr
Robert Hunter his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
John Hunter his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
John Hall
James How
Ephraim Hide
Caleb Hide p^{d} 4 Doll^{rs} To Col Elderkin
Joseph Howard
Hez^{h} Humphrys
John Hubbard Junr
Henry Hewets his 2 Dol^{rs} paid To Capt John Fitch Certif^{e} given
John Howard his 2 Dollars paid To Sam^{ll} Gray Certif^{e} given
Widw Sarah Huntington 2 Dol^{rs} paid To Capt John Fitch
Stephen Harden 2 Doll^{rs} paid To S Gray
Abraham Harden 1 Dollar paid to S Gray
Jonth Harris 2 Dols paid To John Fitch Jan^{ry} 9th 1754
John Hough 2 Dol^{s} To the Jorney^{g} Com^{te}

Josiah Horsford 2 Dol^{s} } paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te}
Danl Horseford 2 Dol^{s} }

J

John Judd 2 Dols To the Jorneying Com^{te}
Peter Judson
Phinias Judd
Robert Jeminson
Caleb Johnson
Thomas Jewel
William Jackson his 2 Doll^{r} paid To Capt John Fitch
John Jenkins 2 Dollars paid To S Gray

K

Stephen Kellog
Joseph Kyle his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Archibald Kasson his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Sam^{ll} Kasson his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Adam Kasson his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Jeremiah Kenney his 2 Dollars paid To John Fitch
Moses Kenney his 2 Dollars paid To Capt John Fitch
Gideon Kenney his 2 Doll^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Nathan Kenney his 2 Dollars paid To Capt John Fitch
John Kenney his 2 Dol paid To Cap John Fitch
Spencer Kenney his 2 Dol^{rs} paid To Capt John Fitch Sold To John Pellet Jr Certif^{e} given
John Kenney
James Kagwin
Henry Kirhorm
John Kegwin his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Hugh Kennedy Ju^{r} His 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Thomas Kenney Junr his 2 Doll^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
Seth Kent 2 Dol: paid the Jorney Com^{te}
James Kasson 2 Dol paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te}

L

David Lush
Jonth Lewis
Thomas Lawrance
Rufus Lothroop
John Leavens his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Ebenezer Larnard his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Stephen Lee 2 Dol^{s} paid ye Jorney^{g} Com^{te} ½ This right Sold To Dr Holmes & Certif given
Isaac Lee 2 Dol^{s} To ye Jorney^{g} Com^{te}

M

Timothy Mosers
Edward Mott his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
James Montgomery his 2 dollars paid to Sam^{ll} Gray
John Montgomery his 2 dollars paid To Sam^{ll} Gray
Gann Miller his 2 Dollars paid To Saml Gray Certificate given
Peter Miller
Sam^{ll} Moulton
Sam^{ll} M^{c}farland his 2 dollars paid To Sam^{ll} Gray
John Montgomery Junr his 2 dollars paid To S Gray
Joseph Moffet of Sturbridge his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Mannaseth Minor Volintown his 2 Dollars paid To S Gray
Thomas Mansfield his 2 Dol^{s} paid To Capt John Fitch
John Manning Junr 2 Dol paid ye Jorneying Com^{te} Certif^{e} given half This right Sold To Sil Walker Certif^{e} given

N

Lott Norton
David Nevans
David Nevans Junr

O

John Owen
Josiah Olcutt 2 Dol^{s} paid the Jorney^{g} Com^{te}

P

Ezekiel Peirce Esqr His 2 Dol paid To Cap John Fitch
Joseph Park
Jonth Pettebone
Hez^{h} Phelps
David Phelps
William Parkes his Two Dollars paid To S Gray Certif^{e} given
John Pellet
Matthew Patrick his 2 Dol^{rs} paid To S Gray
Jacob Patrick his 2 Dol paid To Cap John Fitch ½ Sold To Eben^{r} Patrick & Certif^{e} given
Matthew Patrick Junr
William Prince
Israel Putnam
Seth Pain
Lemuel Peirce

Entitled To all the priviledges allready accrued and To one Share In the premises on the Same Conditions as In the original Covenant.

Voted That there may be admitted To make This body, To the Number of Three hundred and fifty upon The above Conditions.

Voted To Reconsider the last Vote respecting the Number of Proprieters.

Voted that there may be admitted To make This body Consist of the Number of five hundred, upon The Conditions of paying four dollars for a Whole Share & Two Dollars for a half Share to make them Equal with ye Cost of ye first Subscribers & Such further Sums as shall be raisd on the original subscribers upon the Same Conditions & with the Same Priviledges as Contained in ye originall Covenant & Agreement.

Voted That the following persons In This page be admitted on the first terms Viz

Lott Norton
Wm Churchel paid S Gray £6 10 old Ten^r^
Josiah Curtice paid S Gray £6 10 old Ten^r^
Nathan Booth paid S Gray £6 10 old Ten^r^
Ichabod Wells paid S Gray £6 10 old Ten^r^
Phinias Judd whole Share £6 10 paid To S Gray
Stephen Skinner paid S Gray £6 10 old Ten^r^
Thos Stantly
John Elderkin
Eli Colton
Danl Alden
Nath^ll^ Loomis
James Jones
Sam^ll^ Read To Stephen Gardiner
Willm Fitch paid 2 Dol. To S Gray
William Swetland
Peter Swetland
Eben^r^ Leach
James Bradford paid S Gray £6 10 old Ten^r^
Ephraim Harris
Seth Cook
Isaac Sawyer
Hugh Wiley Junr
Joseph Bingham Junr
John Read
Jon^th^ Harris
Joseph Taylor

Thos Jones
Benjn Parke
James Douglass
Matthew Patrick Junr his 2 Dol. paid To S Gray
Nath^ll^ Wales Junr paid £6 10 old Ten^r^ To S Gray

Voted That Mr Tim^o^ Woodbridge of Stockbridge[3] be Incorporated Into This Company & Entitled To one Whole Share In the purchase of the Land, as a free donation from This Company

Voted that if Decon Woodbridge Desires Capt Steavens To go with him To the Sachems In order To help & assist him that he Shall go.

Voted That Eliph^t^ Dyar Esqr or any other person or persons that the Com^tte^ Shall Think fitt Shall repair to Stockbridge att any Time When the S^d^ Comtte Shall Think best To accomplish the affair.

Voted that Capt John Fitch Ju^r^ Jed^h^ Elderkin and Mr Sam^ll^ Gray be a Com^te^ to receive the money of the Subscribers or Those That Shall Incorporate With This Company Inroll Their Names give and Execute receits according To the Votes of This Company and To Dispose of the money by Them received for the use and Benefit of S^d^ Company for makeing The Susquehannah purchase and the Expences thereof to warn meetings when They Judge it necessary and further to mannage and order the prudentials of S^d^ Company In That affair and To render an account of Their doings and what They may have Expended and for what purpose when thereto required or desired by S^d^ Company

Voted that Each of This company allready Inrolled pay Tax In to the Com^te^ appointed to receive the money one dollar Each upon a whole right to be paid In Six weeks as an addition to what is allready raised and That all after Subscribers pay the Sum Voted To pay on their admission With the addition of one Dollar more as above^s^d.

Voted that Mr Timothy Woodbridge of Stockbridge be an Agent for the Company agreed for the Susquehannah purchase to order act and Transact the Whole affair of S^d^ purchase With the Chiefs of the Indians that are the Native proprieters of the Lands proposed by S^d^ Company to be purchased; to purchase Take & receive proper Conveyances of the lands purchased from Said Chiefs for Said

[3] For a biographical sketch of Timothy Woodbridge, see Harvey, *op. cit.*, I, 256-57.

Company and To Transact all matters relateing To Said affair according To his best Discretion hereby rattifying and Confirming what our S^{d} Agent Shall Do In The premises

Whereas there was Several Gentlemen appointed Committemen In the Susquehannah affair In Hebron, Colechester New London and Norwich Which have not yett Sent In Their accounts of the names of the persons that paid before the Com^{te} Sett out their Jorney nor have yett deliverd In all the Money that They received it is now voted that the S^{d} Com^{te} men act no farther In the affair as Com^{te} men, and That Mr Stephen Gardner forth With repair To the Said Com^{te} men and desire of Them The names of Such persons as did pay Their Money as aboves^{d} and To receive the remainder of the money In Their hands and To return the Names of Such persons To be Entred In the Records and To return the remainder of S^{d} money To Messrs Fitch, Elderkin & Gray takeing Their receits Therefor To be Improved for The Companys Use

Voted That There shall be Liberty given To the Inhabitants of the County of New Haven To Joyn with This Society according To their Articles and Votes To the Number of forty persons and also In the County of Fairfield forty person and In the County of Litchfield Twenty persons beside Those that have allready Joyned and In the County of Hartford beside those that are allready Joyned Thirty persons and In the County of New London Twenty persons beside those that are Joyned and In the County of Windham Ten persons besides those allready Inlisted and That five Weeks from This time is allowed for the above mentioned Number In S^{d} Countys To Joyn and Inlist and pay according To our Votes and articles and after said five weeks are out one week and no more is allowed To any person to Joyn In any of the Countys to the Number Voted Saveing the Number of fifty persons specially reserved

In the County of New Haven Mr Thos Darling
In fairfield County Mr Sam^{ll} Adams
In the County of Hartford Mr Thos Stantly
In the County of Litchfield Mr Uriah Steavens
In New London County Mr Stephen Gardner

are appointed to Take In the names of Those persons that move To Joyn In form affores^{d} and receive Their money give receits and deliver S^{d} Money to the Standing Com^{te} and Take their receits

Voted that the Com^{te} In behalf of This Company desire his hon^{r} The Govr [4] So far To Favor our Design In makeing our Intended purchase of the Native right to a quantity of Land on or Near Susquehannah as to Send his aprobation of Said Design To Mr Tim^{o} Woodbridge of Stockbridge Who is by us appointed to go To the Chiefs in order To make S^{d} purchase in order by him To be Communicated To S^{d} Chiefs or any other way his hon^{r} Shall Think proper.

Voted To Adjourn This Meeting To the third Wednesday In April Next att Windham att Ten of The Clock In the Morning.

An account of those persons that have paid the advance Dollar to Sam^{ll} Gray according to the vote

Joseph Eaton 1 Dollar
Stephen Gardiner 1 Dollar
Robert Hunter 1 Dollar
John Hunter 1 Dollar
Sam^{ll} Hunter 1 Dollar
Thom^{s} Pierce 1 Dollar
Gershom Durrance 1 Dollar
Jeremiah Kenney 1 Dollar
John Kenney 1 Dollar
Spencer Kenney 1 Dollar
Joseph Philips 1 Dollar
John Larrabe 32/6
James Montgomery 1 Dollar
John Steavens 1 Dollar
Wm Chandler Esqr 1 Dollar
Goin Miller 1 Dollar
Thom^{s} Stuart 1 Dollar
Moses Barnet 1 Dollar
James Dixon Junr 1 Dollar
Sam^{ll} Mackfarland 1 Dollar
Gidion Bingham 1 Dollar
Wm Jackson 1 Dollar
Sam^{ll} Durrance Clerk 1 Dollar
John Smith Esqr 1 Dollar
John Dorrance 1 Dollar
Joseph Kyle 1 Dollar
Abijah Cady 1 Dollar
Edward Evans Junr 1 Dollar
Mathew Patrick Junr 1 Dollar
Jacob Patrick 1 Dollar

[4] Roger Wolcott; see no. 20, *post*.

I have allso this Day received a letter from Mr. Claus,[4] and another for you, which I now inclose to You, and in Expectation of Seeing You here at the time appointed I remain,

Sr Your assured friend & hum[l] Servant

James Hamilton.

[42] RICHARD PETERS TO WILLIAM ALEXANDER.[1]

Dear Sir

I forgot to desire you woud be pleased to engage for the 4 Pennsylvania Commiss[rs][2] some commodious House or Lodgings at Albany, and as I suppose each set of Com[rs] will chuse to keep their own table I shoud be glad we coud do the same. The Governor has not yet appointed them but has told me he woud appoint M[r] Jn[o] Penn & myselfe, of the Council, and M[r] Norris & M[r] Franklyn of the assembly.[3] I know not how to be more particular as the City of Albany is quite unknown to me or the Conveniencys to be had there.

A Line from you wth respect to my former letters[4] w[ch] you would find on your Return home would be very agreable to the Governor & my selfe together with any further news on that mortifying subject.[5]

I write at a side Table among my Brethren of the Council of Prop[ty] with a refuse Penn and common Paper w[ch] please to excuse.

I am Sir Your most obligd humble Servant

Richard Peters

Amboy 28th March 1754.

[4] Daniel Claus.

[42] [1] N. Y. H. S., William Alexander Papers, I, 31.

[2] To the Albany Congress of 1754.

[3] These were the ones who were appointed. In a letter from Thomas Penn to Richard Peters dated June 10, 1754, in which he said that his nephew John was too inexperienced in business to be of much aid, that Mr. Franklin was a "good colleague", and that Mr. Norris' "presence I conceive was necessary", he added: "but on your experience and management we must rely". H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, III, 337-38; 342.

[4] See nos. 39 and 40, *ante*.

[5] *I. e.*, the Susquehannah Company project.

[43] JOHN FITCH AND OTHERS TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.[1]

S[r] COLONY OF CONNEC[tt] April 2nd 1754

Wee doubt not but That the affair of a Number In this Coloney Indeavoring to make a purchase of a large Tract of Land on Susquehannah River Near a place or Island Called Chiwamuch[2] has before This time reached your Ears butt as we have allways Since our proposal of That affair Supposed To accomplish it by means of your Influence that is, if you Thought it for the publick good, to which wee Doubt not our Success Therein will greatly Contribute, We have Therefore once before Desired, Mr Woodbridge of Stockbridge our Company's Agent in This affair to apply To you for advice and assistance in This affair[3] but he Then fail'd of waiting on you by reason of your being att Newyork, Therefore as wee know there has been diverse representations of this affair and of our Conduct Therein, beg Leave To Trouble you with a Short Sketch of our proceedings to This time which may be depended on for Truth In This affair.

About Two years ago[4] a number of our people understanding There was a large Tract of Land verry good Soil & Uncultivated not Specially Claimed by any but The Natives Lying on Susquehannah, att the place above mentioned & further apprehending that by the Extent of our Charter, it was Included In it and not Covr'd by any other Except of a later date therefore a large Number of our people aplied To our Gen[l] Assembly for a Quit Claim of the Coloneys right, by Their memorial Continued To This Time.

The Next Step was, a large Number of the memorialists and others mett att Windham further To Consult This affair sometime In July last,[5] when wee Concluded to Send four or five persons To View the Land as to its goodness Examine The Claims To it and as far as They Could to know whether the Native proprieters, would Sell Their right whom we understood To be the five Nations. according the S[d] persons undertook the Jorney, returned with an account faviorable to our undertaking and upon This

[43] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, I, 398-401.

[2] Wyoming.

[3] See no. 19, *ante*, and n. 3.

[4] The first group organized to secure land on the Susquehanna presented its petition on March 29, 1753; see no. 7, *ante*.

[5] See no. 13, *ante*.

our Design Took air and began To be The Topick of much Talk in This and the adjacent Coloneys. Not long after This another meeting att Windham[6] agreed to be admitt in our Company to the number of 500 persons to be in Some measure proportioned In the Various parts of this Coloney, not refusing some Principal men in the other Governments which was soon filld up by a great many Gent^{n} of Interest & Influence, and Thereupon Concluded To Send our agent to wait on you further to advise, as we Thought the affair to be pregnant with good to the Several Governments if Succeeded Therein, for as wee proposed to purchase of the whole 5 or 6 Tribes and To Settle it immediately, apprehend it would be the greatest Security of Their Interest and friendship and The best Security against their being Drawn away by The French. With This View wee have Sought the approbation of our Govr who faviors our design from them principals and Motives,[7] which wee Can't butt think when you View In the Same Light your friendship and Interest will not be wanting In The affair and Trust the Same Cannot be against but rather Conducive to your own Interest. but, S^{r} we are Sensible you have the best acquaintance In these matters. As to the only thing wee at Present have Thrown In our way is by one Mr Hugh Ledlie[8] that Lives att Windham, where all These affairs was Carrying on had allways The oppertunity of Joyning with us but seemed att once Disaffected att we know not what Satt up that he would Defeat us if in his power, accordingly wee understand he applied to Mr Chew[9] of New London, and Indeavored to have him use his Interest wth you to oppose

[6] See no. 15, *ante*.

[7] See no. 29, *ante*.

[8] Hugh Ledlie was a captain of militia, and in 1766 he was, with Eliphalet Dyer, one of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty of eastern Connecticut; *Conn. C. R.*, XI, 485, 602, 620; Larned, *Windham*, I, 117.

[9] Joseph Chew was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Virginia, in 1720, but settled in New London as a merchant sometime before 1750, and held the position of assistant to the Collector of the Port. In 1752 he acted as Marshal of the Vice-Admirality Court held in New London to act on the Spanish ship case. He became postmaster of New London and later Secretary of Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson, being given the Indian name of Decariaderoga (the junction of two lakes of different qualities). In 1768 he was the agent for George Croghan in New London for the sale of 50,000 acres of land in Albany County, New York. N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX, 281; Beauchamp, *Iroquois*, 344; *New London Gazette*, April 21, 1768; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II-VI, *passim*. Chew will appear more prominently in opposition to the Susquehannah Company in the subsequent volumes.

our designs while They Themselves made up a small party in order to purchase the Same, but we have no fears from This Quarter Except they have prejudiced your mind against our proceedings which we Doubt not will Soon Vanish when the Whole appears To you in its True light. This undermining attempt after Six months Engagement and large Sums of money Spent by us we Leave to Speak for it Self. We hear that his Excel^{cy} the Govr of Pensilvania[10] is lately allarmed att our proceeding has Sent a letter To our Govr Intimating that if wee proceed it will disaffect the Indians in this Critical Juncture of afairs which will as he apprehends hurt the Genl Interest and grounds his fears of This Nature as he Says he understands wee Design to make our purchase only of the Mohawk Tribe In neglect of or In opposition to the other Tribes, which misrepresentation of the affair to him is the occasion of the fears of the mischevious Effect wth the Indians which a purchase from the whole Tribes will not only prevent the mischiefs but Engage & Confirm Their friendship; but as the Gen^{t} who will wait on you wth This Letter will be able to give you much better Intelligence of the whole affair than wee are able In writeing and would only further Suggest that if it appears to be for the Genl publick Interest or if it is not against it as we are the first undertakers, you would fav^{r} us with your Influence We hope In the Issue & Event it will prove beneficial To you & us[11] Wee only add that we are In behalf of our Selves & Company

your Hon^{rs} most obedient humble Ser

John Fitch[12]
Sam^{ll} Gray
Thos Seymour
Dan^{ll} Edwards
Eliphelet Dyar
Jedediah Elderkin

prob
Capt. John
John, JR.

[10] See nos. 26 and 27, *ante*.

[11] Note that Hamilton, in writing to Weiser on March 25, said: "the people of Connecticut * * * have raised a Considerable Sum of Money * * * and would no doubt pay him handsomely for his Interest on that occasion".

[12] John Fitch, the son of Thomas Fitch, was perhaps designedly placed at the head of the committee.

I question if this was Thomas's son.
More likely it was John from Windham from James family
1754 The Gov. did not have a son John
The Johns in NORWALK dead by 1748 except children

Jestararie,[9] Johanis Sogehowane,[10] Johan^{s} Canadagaie,[11] Nikes Carigiaktadie,[12] Canagquaiese,[13] Johanis Signagerat,[14] Caristago[15] Senosses[16] Agweiota.[17]

Being Chief Sachems & Heads of The five Nations of Indians Called The Iroquois and the Native Proprietors of a large Tract of Land on About and Adjacent to the River SUSQUEANNAH between the fourty first & fourty Third degrees of North Latitude and being within the Limits and bounds of The Charter and Grant of His late Majesty King Charles 2nd To the Colony of Connecticutt And Whereas a large Number of The Leige & good Subjects of His Royall Majesty George 2nd of Great Britain &c being Inhabitants of His s^{d} Majestys English Colony of Connecticutt &c to the Number of about Six hundred Have Applyed to us for the purchase of s^{d} above mentioned Tract of Land for a Plantation to Settle upon,

Thereupon WHEREAS a Constant & Cordial friendship from the Time of our Progenitors & Predecessors to this day hath allway been subsisting between us & our Brethren the English Subjects of His s^{d} Majesty King George & of His Royall Predecessors Kings & Queens of Great Britain &c The Continuation of which we heartily Desire and Whereas The Enabling & Incouraging our s^{d} English Brethren to plant & Settle in a Nearer Neighbourhood to us than heretofore may greatly Contribute To our Safety and Defence Against The Unjust Encroachments and Insults of The French & Indians in Alliance with Them

[9] Seth (Set, Sett) Jestariarie, chief sachem of the Mohawks at Schoharie; *ibid.*, VI, 15, 16, 315; VII, 110, 115, 116.

[10] Joannis Sogehowane (Sotsihowans), a Mohawk of the lower castle; see no. 64, *post;* he also signed the Pennsylvania deed.

[11] Johannis Canadagaie (Canadagara, Canadagaya Kanadakayon Kanadagaya), chief sachem of the Mohawks of the lower castle; *N. Y. C. D.*, VI, 796, 797, 865; VII, 29, 51, 113, 160, 512, 735; VIII, 113; he also signed the Pennsylvania deed.

[12] Nikes Carigiaktadie (Nickus Carigiagtatie) was a Mohawk sachem of Canajoharie; *ibid.*, VII, 255; he was a half-brother of Hendrick and Abraham Peters. Harvey, *op. cit.*, I, 279.

[13] Canaquaiese (Canaghquayeson, Canachquaesa, Ganaghquieson, Gonoghquiesa, Kanaghquiesa, Kanquiesee) was an Oneida sachem; *ibid.*, VII, 45, 52, 109, 134, 556, 723, 729, 736; VIII, 43, 44, 113, 123, 137, 606, 609.

[14] Johannis Signagerat was an Oneida; *ibid.*, VI, 15, 16, 295.

[15] Caristago I have been unable to identify; he was probably an Oneida.

[16] Senosses (Senosies, Senughsis) was an Oneida chief. *Ibid.*, VIII, 113.

[17] Agweiota (Akweiota, Aguiotta) was an Oneida sachem; he was at the battle of Lake George; *ibid.*, VI, 982, 1011.

And to The Benefitt and Increase of our Trade and also may be Very Conducive to our Obtaining a more full & Clear Knowledge of The True God and the Christian religion and thereby fix and Establish a more firm Solid & Lasting friendship with His Majesties English Subjects.

Now THEREUPON for and in Consideration thereof as also for the further full and ample Consideration of The Sum of Two Thousand pounds of Currant money of the province of New York[18] To us to our full Satisfaction before The Ensealing hereof Contented & paid the Receipt whereof to full Content we do hereby Acknowledge And Thereupon Do Give Grant Bargain Sell Convey And Confirm Unto

Hezekiah Huntington Esqr	Robert Crery Junr
Roger Wolcott Junr Esqr	Benjamin Crery
Co^{ll} Elisha Williams	Christopher Crery
Phinehas Lyman Esqr	Abijah Crery
Daniel Edwards Esqr	Giles Churchel
Co^{ll} Samuell Talcott	Gideon Demming
George Wyllys Esqr	Barnet Dixon
Thomas Wells Esqr	Robert Dixon
Eliphalet Dyar Esqr	David Downing
Jabez Fitch Esqr	John Dixon
John Smith Esqr	John Dorrance
Ezekiel Peirce Esqr	James Dixon
Thomas Seymore	Nathaniel Daniels
William Pitkin Junr Esqr	Samuell Dorrance
Eleazer Fitch Esqr	Richard Downer
John Fitch	Josiah Dean Junr
Samuel Gray Esqr	Asa Douglass
Jedediah Elderkin	Joseph Eaton
John Abbe	Joshua Elderkin
William Andruss	Edward Ewings
Moses Barnett	Elias Frink
John Backus	Elijah Francis
Noah Briggs	John Gaston
Caleb Bates	John Grosvenor
Jonathan Baker	Ebenezer Grosvenor
Nehemiah Barker	Stephen Gardner
Ezra Belding	Stephen Gardner Junr
William Buck	Jonathan Gardner
Jehiel Barnam	David Griswold
Gideon Bingham	Elijah Griswold

[18] Note that the abstract in the *Sir William Johnson Papers*, I, 405, states that only £200 currency was paid in hand.

to witt the 23d of Last Month[15] Jonathan the Mohawk Indian came to my House, with his Family. We missed one another by the Way, and he stayed till I returned. I told him of the Proceedings of Lidius, and he seem'd to be very much concernd for the Foolish thing the Indians did, and said the Purchase would never stand; I asked him what he thought if the Governr of Pensilvania should send for the Six Nations to come down early in the Spring. He approved of it, and thought it was the best thing we could do. He left my House this Day and is going a Hunting, and told me the Place where he could be found, because I told him perhaps he would be sent, as John Shickelemy had a sore Leg, and his Brother a lame one. I question whether any of them can be sent but I would send them rather, because they are Cayukers and I find that none of the Cayukers are mentioned in Claus's Letter to have signed,[16] and they claim the Lands on Susquehannah.[17] With your Approbation I will send Samy[18] to Shamokin to call the Shikelmys down to consult with them. I think it a dangerous undertaking to settle people upon Wayomak without the fore Knowledge of some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, without it be the Traders. The Connecticut People, notwithstanding their Deed, if they settle upon the Lands, it is my Opinion there will be Bloodshed and a great deal of Mischief done.

You will have heard by this time that Tanachrishon, the half King died about a week ago at Paxton,[19] I suppose by his hard drinking. Most every Body treated him. He brought the sickness upon him that carried him off. I did not come that way. Capt McKee told me that he was dead, and so did others that saw him dead.

The New Governors arrival[20] should be notified to the Indians by a String of Wampum. My Journal of my Transaction at Auchwick[21] will show you that the Indians there Expects it, and to hear what the King says about Ohio Affair. A Letter to M Croghan will do. The Indians on the River Susquehannah should also know if his Honour the Governor has nothing to say to them, of

[15] Walton, *op. cit.*, 277, *passim.*
[16] See no. 64, *ante.*
[17] Walton, *op. cit.*, 111 *ff.*
[18] Samuel Weiser, son of Conrad.
[19] Walton, *op. cit.*, 202.
[20] Governor Robert Hunter Morris arrived on October 3.
[21] See *Pa. C. R.*, VI, 150 *ff.*

what is resolved upon by the King about Ohio Affair. Something Conveniant must be thought off to tell them.

Some French Deserters that arrived at French Margret's House on Zinachsa brought news that a great many of the French down the River Ohio who were about Building a Fort near the Falls on that River, have been killed by the Twichtwees and Oyachdanick Ronus,[22] and some Chickesaws brought news that Several Nations of the Southern Indians have United against the French, and have sent to the Six nations to join them, and not suffer the French to make themselves Master of all the Lands. This I believe may be depended on to be the Truth.

This is all at present I can think off. Be pleased to mention my best Compliment to Mr Allen.[23] I thank his Honour for his kind Letter. I pray that he may be satisfied for the Present with this General answer. Samy must go with this tomorrow Morning before Day to Reading, in order to overtake your Brother and Mr Hockley, which will save him a Journey to Philadelphia. I have not seen Mr Parsons[24] as yet, but do Intend it the day after to Morrow, and will then Consult with him over the Affair mentioned. I am

Sir Your very humble Servant
Conrad Weiser

Heidleberg in the County of Berks, October the 12th 1754
To Richard Peters Esquire.
Indorsed by Peters: 12 8ber 1754; Not to be Enterd

[68] JOHN FITCH AND OTHERS TO JOHN HENRY LYDIUS.[1]

WINDHAM, Octr 12th 1754.

Sr

We received the deed Executed by the Indians to the Company engaged In the purchase of the Sasquehannah Lands With yours of the 30th of Septb last To Mr Woodbridge,[2] and are well Satisfied with your proceedings In the affair So far as you have proceeded, and are well pleased that providence has directed us to so able a hand to effect the buisness. We have now warned a meeting

[22] See *Pa. C. R.*, VI, 193 *ff.*
[23] William Allen, Chief Justice; see no. 33, *ante.*
[24] William Parsons; see nos. 18 and 22, *ante.*
[68] [1] Franklin MSS.; this is the original, and appears to be in the handwriting of Samuel Gray.
[2] Not located.

of the Company att Hartford the 20th Day of Novembr next[3] In order to prepare you the dollars fully to Compleat the purchase, att which meeting your Company will be verry acceptable. If Consistant with your buisness, but if not we make no doubt butt you will receive the Thousand dollars[4] and the deed by the midle of Decembr next or before. The affair wee Commit to you (not Excluding Mr Woodbrige) With much pleasure, and have now Inclosed a power of attorney to you if you Imagine it will be of any Service To you. we Inclosed one some time ago to Mr Woodbrige for you, which wee fear is Intercepted.

We are Sensible wee are not able to prescribe any method to you In order to accomplish the affair, you being so well acquainted with the Indians & Their Customs, Which wee are not. We only depend on your best Endeavors to accomplish the affair, To the greatest advantage of the Company. We depend on hearing from you as oppertunity Shall present, and Wishing you good Success, We are In behalf of our selves & Company your assured Friends & Humble Sers

John Fitch
Jedidiah Elderkin
Samll Gray

Addressed: For John Henry Lydius In Albany.

[69] Conrad Weiser to Robert Hunter Morris, October 16 and 27, 1754.[1]

* * * As to the Connecticut Affair I am clear of opinion that by Order of the Governor You should write to Hendrick, putting him in Mind of his Promise made to the Commissioners of this Province in Albany when he said that he would come down to Us upon any Occasion to advise with the Governor as in the Presence of the most high,[2] and that the Governor wants to see him now to consult with him in this critical Time about Matters of Moment. Daniel Clause might come with him, he knows the Way by Land, as he travelled it with me in the Year 1750, to wit, from the Upper Mohock Castle to Shochary or Palan-

[3] See no. 84, *post*.

[4] See the statement of Sir William Johnson (no. 64, *ante;* Daniel Claus to Richard Peters) to the effect that $1500 had been paid to Lydius.

[69] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VI, 248-49: read in Council January 14, 1755.

[2] See no. 80, *post*.

tine Towns, Katskill, and Kingston, leaving Albany a great Way to the Left Hand. If Hendrick refuses to come he may be suspected to have a Hand in it, and we must then act by the Shick Calamys and Jonathan, and as secretly as possible, otherwise Lydius and that wicked Priest at Conojochary[3] will defeat our Designs. I would in the meantime advise to have Belts of Wampum provided, and two or three large Belts all Black. You will want a Couple to send to the South before long, and one must be made use of to demolish Lydius' Proceedings. Mr. Claus must be ordered to keep everything relating to this Affair as a Secret, and to Search very diligently whether Henry had no Hand in signing the Deed to the Connecticut People. If he had not, we shall succeed without doubt. He must have the Liberty to bring one or more Indians with him; if all won't do, and that Henry will not come, we must send to Onondago next Spring, &c., &c. I should be sorry if the Connecticut People shou'd countenance the Deed that Lydius so feloniously got; if they do, and settle upon the Land, there will certainly be Bloodshed, for the Indians always said they would never suffer any white People to settle Wyomink or higher up, and if an Indian or French War should break out, the Consequence of the Connecticut People settling there would be bad on the English Side, because the Indians would then be obliged to move away, and to where can they move only to Ohio; and there they would be under the Influence of the French and in their Interest, as the Senecas and Onondagers now are, and perhaps the rest of the Six Nations don't think themselves safe without creeping under the wings of their Father Onontio.[4] * * *

[70] Samuel Talcott to John Henry Lydius.[1]

Hartford Octor 17, 1754

Sr

having been made acquainted with your name and Carrecter I have presumed to beg yr friendly advice & information in regard the following affair conceiving no person more Capable or ready to gratify me therein viz

[3] On the day before the Indian purchase of July 6, Hendrick, in open council, asked that a church, with a bell in it, be established at Canajohare; this request was received favorably by the Congress; *N. Y. C. D.*, VI, 877, 880, 883.

[4] Iroquois name for the governor of Canada, meaning "Great Mountain"; *ibid.*, IX, 37.

[70] [1] Franklin MSS.

VOTED that all Persons that are now or hereafter Shall be admitted into this Company who Shall fail and Neglect to pay into ye Persons apointed to receive the Same there full Quota or part allready Voted for them to Pay in by the 21st Day of December next Shall Be utterly Refused and Debarred to have his Name Transmitted to be Named In his Majesties grant to this Company Except they offer Such Special Reasons as Shall Be Acceptable To the Present Com^tee^ apointed to Settie and Transmitt the Generall Plan of this Affair and under their hands or the Major Part of them Signified to the Clerk

VOTED That Major Wolcott Major Lyman and Mr Dan^ll^ Edwards Be a Com^tee^ & they are hereby Impowred to Settle and Adjust all Acounts wth Cap^n^ John Fitch Mr Jed^h^ Elderkin & Sam^ll^ Gray and Receive the money In their hands not allready Expended And the Said Acounts when adjusted to Lodge with the Clerk And the money they Shall Receive To Deliver to the Treasurer of this Company and Fitch Elderken and Gray are hereby Directed to Acount With S^d^ Com^tee^ & pay the Money in their hands not yet Expended to S^d^ Com^tee^ Takeing there Receipts therefor & Report of the Same to Be made by S^d^ Com^te^ to the next Meeting

VOTED That there be Added & Admitted into the Company To make in the whole to the Number of 800 whole share Persons to Be Received att the Discretion of the Com^tee^ apointed To Settle & prepare this Affair for his Majesties Grant &c and So that the persons hereafter Admitted, Pay nine Dollars on Their Admission & by s^d^ Com^tee^ & have there Names Enroll^d^ with the Clerk of this Meeting & that the S^d^ Persons So Admitted have there Names Together With those Allready Admitted Be all Transmitted to Be Grantees in his Majesties Grant To this Company

VOTED That one Thousand Dollars be Imedietly Transmitted To Co^ll^ John Henery Lydius of Albany in Order to Compleat the purchase & in Compliance with the Engagements of the Former Com^tee^ Viz^t^ John Fitch Sam^ll^ Gray Jed^h^ Elderkin And more iff Necessary fully To Discharge Our Said Former Com^tee^ from the Said Ledius

VOTED That Col Sam^ll^ Talcott For the County of Hartford

Isaac Tracy for the County of New London

Sam^ll^ Gray for the County of Windham

Oliver Wolcott for the County of Litchfield

Sam^ll^ Barns for the County of New Haven &

Joseph Wakeman for the Connty of Fairfield Be Comittee to Receive the Money To be Advanced And To Transmitt The Same To the Treasurer of This Company

Dan^ll^ Henshaw in the Deed ought To be James Handshaw

Joseph Wheeler	John Drake
Joseph Hayns	Willm Levore
Dennis Raser	Lambert Brink
Sam^ll^ Hardey	Patrick Macannale
Jon^a^ Macdole	Pierce Goalden
Samuel Drake	Anthony Westbruck
Emmanwel Gunsaulus	Jno Fish

The Above not in the Deed

Sam^ll^ Depew Aaron Depew Jon^a^ Panather Esq
Solom^n^ Ginings Abraham Fincump Esqr

These five ought not To Be in the Deed

Nathan Parke not found in the Deed

Dute Gerald not in the Deed.

An account of names not found in the deed.

Abraham Thompson Produced a Rec^t^ from Thom^s^ Darling Com^tee^ for five Dollars May the 3rd 1754
Ebenezer Baldwen Rec^t^ for 5 Dol^s^ Jany 14th 1754
Joseph Griswould Rec^t^ for 5 Dol^s^ Jan^r^ 12th 1754
Samuel Reed Rec^t^ for 4 Doll^s^ Jan^ry^ 8th 1754
Ebenezer Tiphany Rec^t^ for 4 Doll^s^ Jan^r^ 8th 1754
James Parkins Rec^t^ for 2 Doll^s^ Jan^r^ 8th 1754

} From Stephen Gardner Committee

Richard Tharnton Nath^ll^ Emerson James Ely Jno Kellog Jabez Jones James Jones Joseph Burt Consider Tiphany Elijah Johnson Jno Whittney These produced no Receipts but Mr Stephen Gardner Testifieth that he Received there money Seasonably and Gave them Receipts and the Company have There money for a Whole Share

Dan^{ll} Birg a Receipt for £6 10 Sepr 28th 1753
Amos Stiles a Rec^{t} 6 10 Sepr 28th 1753
Wm Root half Share a Rec^{t} 3 5 Sepr 28th 1753
Jno Chamberlain ½ Share Rec^{t} 1 Doll^{r} Octr 2nd 1753
Da^{ll} Kellog ½ Share a Rec^{t} 3 5 Sepr 28th 1753
} from Charles Dewey Comitt^{ee}

Charles Dewey no Rec^{t} but Joth Root & Amos Stiles Testefie y^{tt} he Paid his money & has a Right to Be Entered

HALF SHARE MEN

Nathan Man for a half Share a Rec^{t} £3 5 Sepr 28th 1753

Ephraim Haris no Rec^{t} butt Mr Garder Says he rec^{d} 1 Dol of him

Joseph Case a Rece^{t} Mach 13th 1754 fm Thom^{s} Darling for 2½ Dollar

Jno Biglow £3 5 paid to Maj^{r} Charles Bulkley

Asa Biglow Benja^{mn} Killborn Joseph Burt Each £3 5 Paid To Maj^{r} Bulkley Comit^{ee}

WHOLE SHARE MEN

Charles Foot Daniel Foot Jno Clark Jonth Latimore Lebius Harris John Smith Joshua Smith Jeremiah Mason Jeremiah Masson Ju^{r} Jonth Root Silas Helms Solomon Hamilton Charles Bulkley David Biglow Each of These Paid £6 10

Receipts p^{r} Maj^{r} Bulkly Com^{tee}

Lott Norton By his Receipt ought To be a whole Share But in the Deed is butt half a Share

John Rothbone in The Deed ought To be Jonth Certified By Mr Step^{n} Gardner Com^{tee}

John Levinsworth owns a Whole Share butt is Entered in the Deed for Two half Share & Once By the Name Jonth Levingsworth

Thom^{s} Kennedy Junr in the Deed ought To be Thom^{s} Kenny Junr

Ephraim Tylor a Receipt 5 Dollars Signed by Samuel Adams

Wee find Francis Ditto in ye Deed ought To be Gitteau wee find Josiah Ditto ought to be Joshua Gitteau wee find Ebenez^{r} Grover ought to have Junr added To his Name Willm Wells is Called Silas Wells in the Deed Sam^{ll} Hutcheson Esqr Called John Hutcheson in the Deed Elizer Talcott is Called Eleazr Tallcott in the Deed Thom^{s} Lewis no Rece^{t} here butt by his Attorney Says he has a Recet for 5 Dollars

Dan^{ll} Bull in the Deed ought To be David
Abijah Crary in the Deed ought To be Cady
Herbert Pride in the Deed Hibard Pride
Constant Catlin ought To be Constant Kirtland
Samuel Stoughton in the Deed ought to Be Lemuel

VOTED That all the Persons Named in this List Being Persons y^{t} Have a Right but omitted to have the Names Entered in The Deed by Mistake be and have there Names Enrolled by ye Clerk & be Entituled to All the Privileges of those Entered in the Deed & further the Clerk is hereby further Directed To Rectifie all further mistakes that hereafter shall Appear to him Either By omission or Misentry in the Deed and the Same Rightly to Enroll in his record in Order to be Transmitted for his Majesties Grant.

Joseph Bucklen produced Capt John Fitches Rec^{t} for 5 Dol^{s} & ought to be Entred Rec^{t} Dated May 29^{h} 1754

Benjn Colwell In the Deed ought To be Benjn Colvin

Joseph Parkhurst not In the Deed ought To be Inserted In the Grant a whole share Certificate given

Elijah Bingham half Share not In the Deed ought To be Convey To Eben^{r} & Saml Gray Junr

James Tracy half Share not In the Deed ought To be

The Names of those that Cap^{n} Uriah Stevens Admitted Into the Susq^{h} Company

Cap^{n} Oliver Woolcut Esqr	1 share	Josep^{h} Bird Esqr	1 d^{o}
Cap^{n} Elis^{h} Shelden	1 share	Capt John Holmes	1 d^{o}
Hez^{h} Orton	½ Share	John Dean	1 d^{o}
John Wough	½ d^{o}	Increse Mosley Es^{r}	1 d^{o}
Do^{c} Saml Lee	1 Share	John Hutchenson Es^{r}	1 d^{o}
Cotten Fletcher	½ d^{o}	Hez^{h} Demmon	½ share
Maj Eb^{r} Marsh	1 share	Eben^{r} Fletcher	1 Share
Sam^{ll} Cockran	1 share	Joshua Whitney	1 d^{o}
Benjn Green	1 d^{o}	Sam^{ll} Slaughter	1 d^{o}
Jacob Sisco	½ share	Robert Hannas	½ d^{o}
Ep ^{m}Andrus	1 Share	Noah Stephens	1 d^{o}
Danl Turner	1 d^{o}	Cap^{n} Danl Laurance	1 d^{o}
George Palmer	1 d^{o}	Jed^{h} Stevens	1 d^{o}
Uriah Stevens	1 d^{o}	James Morris	½ d^{o}
Thos Williams	1 d^{o}	Sam^{ll} Jackson	½ d^{o}
Zeb^{n} Stevens	1 d^{o}	Sam^{ll} Gordon	½ d^{o}
Sam^{ll} Orton	1 d^{o}	Gideon Baulding	½ d^{o}
Cap^{n} Jacob Hensdel	1 d^{o}	Abel Barns	½ d^{o}
Thos Watson	1 d^{o}	Jth Smonith	1 d^{o}
		Thos Parmerlee	1 d^{o}

Reason, and, therefore, after the Peace of London in 1673, by which the Dutch yielded To King Charles the Second all their Claim To New Netherland, the Duke had a Second Grant of New York and New Jersey in 1674, which was no way Lyable to the Objection that the first was liable to.

When your General Court shall seriously consider this I believe they will think they have great Reason to think whoever advised them to Beware of the Precipice which they must have unavoidably fallen Into by granting the Prayer of that Petition with 400 Hands to it.

I make no Doubt but that the Crown (if the Charter Should be vacated) would grant the soil to the particular Owners under their present Charter, but that the Crown would grant them the Government again I very much doubt, and it would be unreasonable to do it Till they made good all the Damage which the other Colonys had suffered or were like to suffer by their unlawful Claim and all the Charges of the Quo Warranto or Scire Facias and the Charge of their Agents in Negotiating the Matter What you desire To be Kept Secret shall be Kept.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

Ja. Alexander.[4]

[95] Richard Peters to Thomas Penn.[1]

Philadelphia 16th Decr 1754

Honourd Sir

My last was from Newcastle by Capt Mesnard. In a Box delivered to Capt Budden I have put up the following Papers, vizt a Draught of York Town with a long letter of Mr Stevensons, A Draught of Easton and Mr Parson's Letters about Burying Ground and Out Lots, Draught of Mrs Freame's Land at Swahatawro, distinguishing Plantations and what is settled from what is unsettled with the Names of the Appliers for this last, and Mr Parsons's Letter on the Subject, Copies of Deeds for Mr Hamilton's 1000 Acres at Nottingham, with Draught of your proposed Conveyance to him and my Letter on the Subject, Mr Parson's Letter about the Purchase of Mr Coxe's Plantation, Catalogue of Books in the Proprietaries Closet, Governor Morris's Letter to Governor Fitch[2] and Mr

[95] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Off. Corr., VI, 245-49; Penn Papers, Add. Misc. Letters, I, 89.

[2] No. 82, *ante*.

Fitch's Answer,[3] Copy Bounds of Connecticut first December 1664,[4] Copy Minute of Council settling the Bounds 28 March 1700[5] Copy Report of Mr John Armstrong,[6] Copies Speech of Governor and Messages between him and the Assembly, My Letter to the Proprietaries on the Application of Savile and Warder Attorneys of Cooke.

* * *

You will see by the Copys of Letters that have passed about the Connecticut People, that all has been done which is at present in our Power, except a Proclamation which is preparing.[7] If these Headstrong People send Deputies over to England, You will know how to manage there. If they will notwithstanding all these fair Notices come and settle in Numbers, and with Arms in their Hands, they will draw on an Indian War. The Governor's Letter is so full that I can say no more to it, than that I see no other method than with the Leave of the Indians to be obtained of the Six Nations, who I hope will send some of their chiefs to Wyomink in the Spring[8] We be beforehand with the New England People in the Settlement of that Country, and fill it with the best People that can be got.

I thought to have sent by this Conveyance a Copy of our Report of our private Treaty with the Six Nations for Land made to the Governor on our Return from Albany and entered in the Council Books, but the Governors Letter sets it forth so fully, that there seems to be no Occasion for it, as it can furnish nothing new on the Subject.

The Proprietaries may depend upon it as a Certainty that the People are in earnest, and will obtain a Ratification of the Government for their Purchase and Acts under it, notwithstanding what Governor Fitch says, for his own Son is concernd in and concurs with all that is doing, and the Committee consists of the ablest, most substantial and most influential Persons in the Colony, and so says Mr Pownal in his Letter from Boston on this Subject,[9] and therefore be pleased to lay your Account upon it

[3] No. 85, *ante*.

[4] *Pa. C. R.*, VI, 263.

[5] *Ibid.*, VI, 264-67.

[6] No. 92, *ante*.

[7] This proclamation was probably abandoned, if ever prepared.

[8] Thomas Penn had probably not learned of the determination to send for Hendrick to come to Philadelphia.

[9] See no. 89, *ante*.

I propose that agreable to your friendly Offer of Assistance in this Affair That you should Invite the Six Nations to your house Either, Solely upon this Subject, or Joyn this Invitation with the one you are to send them upon the Publick service, or take no notice of it in the Invitation as you shall Judge Best and that you will be good Enough to Let me know the time appointed for their being at your House that I may send proper Commissioners to transact this matter under your advise and Assistance. Govr Shirley to whom I have fully Communicated this Matter is of Opinion that the makeing this purchase at the time of your meeting with them upon other Matters will be very proper and not in the Least Interfere with the publick Service.

As to the Consideration I think, besides a sum of Money down there must be an Annual payment for a Certain term of years to be Agreed on at the meeting in which your Advice will have Great Weight with me and the persons Employed.[4] I have Orders from the proprietarys of Pensilvania to Return you their thanks for the part you have taken in this Affair and to beg the Continuance of your Good Offices which you may be Assured will meet with the most Grateful Return from them.

I am Sir Your Most Obed^t Humble Servt

Robt H. Morris.

[129] Deed From the Delaware Indians to the First Delaware Company.[1]

To all people and Nations unto Whome these presents Shall Come Greeting Know ye that we Allamaaseeit[2] Mackeus Kalestias Mumgerchass Wiscollong Mottellend Neureetoo Metauktoon Wisshellewon Kaukeua. Sachems and Chiefs of the Antient Tribe and Nations of Indians Called Ninneepauues otherwise And in English known by the Name of the Delaware Indians Planted and Inhabiting in the Western Continent of North America

Upon Application made unto us in an open and friendly manner by Certain British Subjects planters and Inhabi-

[4] The phrase "In behalf of the Proprietaries of Pensilvania" is lined through.

[129] [1] C. H. S., William Samuel Johnson Papers, IV, 2; M. H. S., Pickering Papers, LVII, 21; L. C., Samuel Gray Corr.

[2] The Indian Chiefs in this deed have not been identified.

tants Resident in the more Eastern Coasts of North America hereafter Named in these presents by their Agents and Commissioners now present and Attending to Obtain of us by Lawfull purchass Such part and portion of our Terretory^s and main Lands Lying upon Delaware Rive as the Same is Described & hereafter Expressed in these our presents all to Accommodate themselves and their Associates and posterity for Towns and plantations to Set Down upon and Inhabit in friendly and perpetuall Allyance with us and our people Which their motion upon full and Due Deliberation We the above Named Sachems and Cheiff Rulers as afors^d Cordially approve of for the furtherance and Encouragement Whereof as allso for many other Weighty Reasons more Especially for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Hundred and upwards of Spanish Mill^d Dollars and Certain English Goods Truly and faithfully paid unto us by Said Agents in the Name and Behalf of their Constituants as aforesaid which we have Rec^d to our full Content and Satisfaction Before the Ensealing and Delivery hereof Wherefore We the Said Alleemaaseeit Mackius and Each of us the afore named Sachems have Given Granted Ordained and Willed and by these presents we and Each of us for our Selves our Heirs and Successors Do Give Grant Bargain Sell Aliene Enfeoffe Convey and Confirm unto our Good and Trusty friends and faithfull Allys Hezekiah Huntington Esqr Jabez Fitch Esqr John Curtiss Isaac Tracy Elisha Tracy Ebenezer Backus Esqr Joshua Abell Ju^r John Avery Benedict Arnold Joseph Avery John Baldwin Ambrose Blunt John Burt Elijah Benjamin Henry Bruster Gershom Breed Samuel Bruster Timothy Brewster Benjamin Benedict John Brewster Theophilus Baldwin Nathaniel Cook Oliver Clark Jabez Carey Jabez Dean Asa Dowglass Obadiah Dunham James Delop Benjamin Delop Daniel Dowglass Abraham Davenport Esqr James Davenport John Elderkin John Edgerton John Elderkin Ju^r Joseph Bingham Luther Elderkin Joshua Elderkin Michael Elsworth Elisha Fitch Esqr John Fish John Fitch Samuel Farris Isaac Fellows Francis Griswold Joseph Griswold Daniel Griswold Samuel Gore Ju^r Thomas Giles Obadiah Gore John Geer Robert Geer Ebenezer Geer Joel Gillet Usall Greer Ebenezer Green Jonathan Huntington Ebenezer Hantchett Joel Harvey Joseph Hurlbutt Zepheniah Hough Benjamin Johns Robert Kinsman Ju^r Robert Kennedy Stephen Kinne William Lamson John Livingsworth Isaac Larrance Daniel Larrance Ju^r David

River and on the West Side thereof Extending and Bounded as follows Beginning at the Southeast Corner at the Entrance of a Certain River into Said Delaware River Called and known by the name of Lackawak thence Running North according to the Course of Said Delaware River and on the East Bank thereof until it Comes to the Entry of a Certain River into Said Delaware Called Neecoonocking River otherwise Called Pankatooma River, and thence the Whole Tract afores^d^ Runs Westwardly by Said Lackawach River on the South and the Said Neeconnocking River also Called Pankatooma River Dividing Between us and the Mohawk Tribe on the North and the main Streams thereof a Little South of Shouhauken until it Comes to the main heads and fountains from whence Said Rivers are Derived and from s^d^ Spring Heads and fountains Running a West Course holding and Continuing the Same width untill it Reaches to the Eastern Borders of the Macquas Country and Teritorys and is abutted and Bounded on the Dividing Line Between us and our Teritorys and Lands on the West and the Teritorys and Lands of Said Macquas (otherwise Called Mowhawks) Sachems and Tribe on the East vizt a Large mountain Called Moshooetoo mount or hill with Sundry well known monuments and Stations upon Said Line Erected to perambulate and ascertain the Same by be the Extention and Contents of the Said Granted and Demised Teritorys Lands, and premises more or Less more Expressly South on the Southmost Stream of the Said Lackawach River to the main head thereof onward west to Said Moshetoo hill, East on Said Delaware River, North on Said Neeconocking River to the main head thereof and onward west to Said Hill and thence runs Southerly by it to the first mentioned West Boundary Also another part or portion of our Teritorys and main Lands Scituate on the East Side of Said Delaware River and adjoyning to it Beginning at the Northwest Corner at a heap of Stones and Mark^d^ Black oak Tree Near the Bank of Said River one of Said Stones marked with Number (1) which is the Reputed Southwest Corner Bounds of a Large Tract of Land known by the Name of the Great Patent Granted to Certain Inhabitants of the Province of New York on the East Side Said Delaware River and thence Runs Southerly by Said River and according to the Course thereof untill it Comes to the North Bounds of the Lands heretofore Sold to Certain British Inhabitants on the South or Southern Colony of the Jerseys thence turning and Runs Eastwardly by Said Southern purchased Lands until it Comes to the Western Borders and Bounds of Lands hereto fore Sold to other British Subjects on the East and from thence Northwardly by the Bounds of Said Eastern purchase and Lawfully Convey^d^ Lands to the Sand Hills So Called a Little west of the Road way that Leads from Sopuss unto the Minniskinks which is the Reputed South East Corner of Said Great Patent and from thence Westwardly Running and is Bounded upon Said Great Patent until it Comes to the first Mentioned Bounds at Delaware River as afores^d^ Together with all the adjacent Islends within Said River and Between the main Banks thereof as allso the whole of our Terretorys and Lands Scituate on the East Side of Said Delaware River not hereto for Sold and by Deeds Lawfully Convey^d^ away by us Said Sachems or our predecessors however Containing and Extending and be the Same more or Less To Have & To Hold Possess and Enjoy the Whole of the above and afore Granted and Demised Terretorys and Tracts of Land adjacent Islands and Meadows Contained within the Same with all the priviledges and appurtenances thereof Soils Wood Lands, upland Timber Trees Spring Runs and Rivers of Water Mines Mineralls and pretious Stones Contained within the Bounds and Limitts afores^d^ Together with all and Singuler the Rights Libertys propertys possessions Jurisdictions Royaltys and Every Privilidge and appurtenance to the Said Described and Demised Premises in any wise appertaining in manner and form following that is to Say, Two full Five Hundredth parts thereof when the Same is into five Hundred Equal parts Severed and Divided unto Each of the Afore Named Hezekiah Huntington Esqr Jabez Fitch Esqr John Curtiss Isaac Tracy Elisha Tracy Ebenezer Backus Esqr Joshua Abell Ju^r^ John Avery Benedict Arnold Joseph Avery John Baldwin Ambrose Blunt John Burt Elijah Benjamin Henry Brewster Timothy Brewster Gershom Breed Samuel Brewster Benjamin Benedict John Brewster Theophilus Baldwin Nathaniel Cook Oliver Clark Jabez Cary Jabez Dean Asa Douglass Obediah Dunham James Delop Daniel Douglass Abraham Davenport Esqr James Davenport John Elderkin John Edgerton John Elderkin Ju^r^ Joseph Bingham Luther Elderkin Joshua Elderkin Michaeil Elsworth Elisha Fitch Esqr John Fish John Fitch Samuel Ferris Isaac Fellows Francis Griswold Joseph Griswold Samuel Gore Ju^r^ Thomas Giles Obediah Gore John Geer Robert Geer Robert Geer Ebenezer Geer Joell Gillet

Durand, Elijah: 11, 13.
Durand, Elisha: 13.
Durand, John: 14.
Durand, Noah: 12.
Durant, John: 12.
Durke, John: 19.
Durke, Nathan: 19.
Durke, Robert: 262, 266.
Durke, Saben: 19.
Durstar, ———: 316.
Dusenberg, Johana: 243.
Dyer, Eliphalet: leader of Susquehannah Company; 9 *n.* 1, 11, 31, 45, 88, 103, 112 *n.* 22, 123 *n.* 4; member of journeying committee, 28; chosen moderator of meeting, 40, 43, 166; one of leaders of Sons of Liberty, 80 *n.* 8; member of committee appealing to Sir William Johnson for aid, 81; member of executive or managing committee, 167, 185, 186, 191; member First and Second Delaware Companies, 262, 266, 311; petitions Connecticut legislature for grant to Susquehannah Company, 272-73, 279-80.
Dyer, Thomas: 8.
Dyionoagan, Henry: 66.

— E —

Eaton, Joseph: 17, 32, 47, 103, 174.
Eddy, Abner: 262, 266.
Eddy, Asa: 25.
Eddy, John: 109.
Edgerton, Hezekiah: 310.
Edgerton, Jacob: 310.
Edgerton, John: 108, 177, 261, 265, 310.
Edwards, Daniel: 88, 103, 319; member of committee appealing to Sir William Johnson for aid to the Company, 81; informs Woodbridge that Company is alarmed over Pennsylvania deed, 128; member of managing or executive committee, 167, 186, 191; member of auditing committee, 168; sends instructions to Lydius on behalf of committee, 184-85, 209-11, 299-300; petitions for grant for Susquehannah Company, 272, 273, 279.
Edwards, Nathaniel: 12.
Ehl, ———: 129.
Elcanah, ———: 18.
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[21] WILLIAM ALLEN TO ————.[1]

Sir

You will herewith receive my Warrant to arrest and bring before me a Number of Persons who have unlawfully enter'd upon and taken Possession of a large Tract of Land in your County near Cushietunk without any Warrant or aid from the Proprietors of this Province &c. I expect that as soon as[2] this gets to your hands you will engage 20 or 25 resolute and discreet Persons to aid and assist you[3] and proceed with all possible secrecy and dispatch to the Habitations of the offenders and use your best Endeavours to apprehend as many of the persons mention'd in the Warrant as you can find, and bring them without Loss of Time before me that they may be dealt with as the Law directs. I have only to recommend to you which I do in the strongest Terms great Prudence and Circumspection in the discharge of your Duty, and that you restrain your Company from Violating the Laws, or using any other Force than what is absolutely necessary to support your Authority, protect your Persons, & prevent the Rescue of the Prisoners you may take. The Law will justify you in breaking open Doors to make an arrest provided you first declare what your Business is who you are and demand that the Doors be opened to you. I firmly rely that you will carry this Matter thro with Spirit and Prudence I am

Indorsed: Chief Justices Letter with his warrant to apprehend Connecticut Trespassers 1760.

[22] LEWIS GORDON TO RICHARD PETERS.[1]

Easton October 2d 1760

Sir

I received Your Favour of the 27th Ult° per Mr Hart concerning our Messuage to Cushietunck; for which I am much obliged to you.[2] Had it not been in the heighth of

[5] Aaron Dupui had been one of those included in the deed to the Susquehannah Company July 11, 1754; but see Vol. I, p. 169, where his name is on the records of the Company as being improperly placed in the deed.

[21] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 95; *P. A.*, III, 754-55; probably issued the latter part of September, 1760.

[2] In the original the following words at this point are lined through: "as you possibly can after".

[3] In the original the following words at this point are lined through: "in the Execution of this Precept".

[22] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 85; *P. A.*, III, 757-58.

Seed Time and the Election at Hand we should have been on our Journey; the former impeded the Justices & the latter the Sherif. I cannot well avoid taking Mr Klotz with us, because before the Receipt of your last we had a meeting wherein he agreed positively to go, and because I have not yet received an answer from Mr Dupui, who perhaps can't go, and then it will be very necessary to have one from these parts with us. Mr Moore and I have appointed next tuesday to set off, and I have given Mr Klotz Notice accordingly; I pray you therefore to dispatch Mr Moore as soon as may be that we meet with no farther delays. I think it but Justice to Mr Moore to add that he has made for these two years past a diligent honest and punctual officer. Being much in hast I conclude and am Sir Your most obedt & most humble Servant

Lewis Gordon.

[23] REPORT OF LEWIS GORDON AND OTHERS TO JAMES HAMILTON.[1]

To the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania &c.

We Aaron Dupui Lewis Klotz John Moor and Lewis Gordon, beg leave to Report to Your Honour

That in obedience to your Honours Command We having joined Company at the House of Mr Dupui, Set out from thence on Wednesday the Eighth Instant on our Journey to Cushietunck, where we arrived on Saturday the eleventh following, and collected the following Intelligence vizt That the Government of Connecticut by Virtue of their Original Charter from the Crown about six or Seven years ago granted unto a great number of persons not less than eight or nine hundred who are called Proprietors[2] a large Tract of Land in the province of Pennsylvania extending on the River Delaware thirty Miles horrizontal Measure, beginning nearly opposite to one Peter Kuykendahls in New Jersey and so running Northwards the Said Extent and Westwards to a Mountain

[2] Not found; see nos. 17 and 20, *ante*. Dupui, Moor, Klotz, and Gordon were the ones who went; see no. 23, *post*.

[23] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 65; also Connecticut Claims Papers, I, 7; P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 89. This report was read in the Pennsylvania Council February 17, 1761; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 563-67; it was transmitted to the proprietors, and Thomas Penn laid a copy of it before William Pitt; see no. 34, *post*. See also *P. A.*, III, 760.

[2] "Of" is lined through here.

lying something more than half way between Cushietunck and Susquehanah; in which Tract the Lands at Cushietunck are Included: With full Power to the said Proprietors to Purchase the said Tract from the Indians.[3] That in Consequence of the said Grant the said Proprietors did empower and appoint two of their own number namely Eldrickens and Whitney to purchase the same or part thereof from the Delaware Indians; the Names of some of them follow viz: Maykeos, Mastohop, Allamesick, Westcrank, Christias, Michtauk, Weselawah, Nolotoch, Poot (the King) Callacool, Lawichcomen, Maudlin, Colcutalab, Makeshakamas, Quatalock, Tongel, Metuxing, Monkychess Mechuckings, which said Purchase was made about Six years ago.[4] That afterwards a Second Purchase was made for the Said Proprietors by John Curtius[5] and ———— Peabody Surveyor (who are also of the Number of Proprietors) from the Said Indians; either as a farther Purchase in extent, or in confirmation of the former. That the Said Proprietors have selected a certain Number of themselves whom they have appointed to be a Committee to manage and transact all Business relating to the said Lands; who have Accordingly laid out and surveyed the same; and at Cushietunck have erected three Townships, each of which is to extend in length on Delaware Ten Miles, and in breadth Eight Miles. In the Middle Township a large Town is laid out, Consisting of eighty and odd Lotts, Two Hundred Acres in each Lot, to each of which a Water Lot of ten Acres appertains. On the Low-lands are built three logg Houses one sawmill, one Gristmill almost finished, and about thirty Cabbins for working people. Their number at present is about Twenty men, besides Women and Children. About Twenty more are gone home for want of Provisions, but they are in full expectation to be joined by one Hundred Families at least in the Spring. That it is strongly affirmed that every individual Member of the upper House and chief part of the lower House of Assembly of Connecticut are interested and concerned in the said purchase; the Governor has not yet thought proper to suffer his name to be made use of, but his son whose name is Fitch is one of the Proprietors. That the Lands are sold for 8 or 10 Dollars in hand for 200 Acres,

[3] *Cf.*, Vol. I, no. 134, especially note 1, wherein it is shown that the word "grant" was purposely avoided and that the action of the Connecticut legislature did not amount to a specific grant.

[4] *Cf.*, Vol. I, nos. 97, 129, and 151.

[5] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 89, has John Curtiss.

twelve whereof to be cleared & Improved, and a house Built in three years, otherwise to be forfeited. That a large sum of Money hath been raised and sent home in Order to Solicit a Confirmation of this Grant to the Said Proprietors or to get the Ancient Charter renewed, which is said to be forfeited. And the better to affect the same, Affidavits (particularly the Affidavit of one Thomas Nottingham who speaks the Delaware Tongue well, and Negociated this Bargain with the Indians and hath been of singular Service to us in collecting these Accounts, having since Quarrelled with the Connecticut People) have been transmitted to England of the Said Proprietors purchaseing the said Tract of Land bona fide, from the Indians, and of this Nottingham's being present when the Purchase Money was paid.[6] That the Soil of the Said Lands is said to be good in General; of the three Townships the upper and lower are said to be very good, the middle Township where they are Settled being but indifferent. But the Deficiency of the Land is abundantly compensated by the goodness of Timber, especially the White pine, hard Maple or Sugar Tree Beech wild Cherry and Black Birch the finest and plentifullest in the world That a Right hath sold here for £40. A Right is Supposed to contain 5,000 Acres.

Here follow the Names of some of the Committee who are also proprietors viz.

Fitch—son to the present Govr of Connecticut
Isaac Tracey
Gebish Fitch[7]
John Curtius
Elisha Tracey—Clerk
Benijah Parks
———— Peabody—Surveyor
Moses Thomas
Benajah Geers
Hezekiah Huntington Esqr late Governor[8]
Stephen Kinney
Robert Kinsman
John Burchard

Here follow the names of some of the Settlers, ———— Stanton, ———— Trim, Daniel Skinner, Timothy Skinner,[9]

[6] See Vol. I, no. 151.

[7] Jabez Fitch.

[8] Hezekiah Huntington was never governor of Connecticut.

[9] H. S. P., Connecticut Claims Papers, I, 7, omits Daniel and Timothy Skinner.

Simon Corkins, who hath been a Justice and a Lieutenant in Connecticut (a busy fellow and a Ringleader) ——— Holly, John Smith, John Corkins, Jedediah Willis, Jedediah Willis Junr, James Adams, Benjamin Ashley, Nathan Chapman, Doctor Payne, ——— Kellick That having given these people previous Notice that we had something of Importance to deliver to them, about a dozen of them assembled in one of their Houses, where Mr Gordon addressed them to this purpose. That the Governor of Pennsylvania being informed that some people from Connecticut had presumed to Settle themselves on Lands at Cushietunk within his Province, but without his knowledge or permission, and as yet not purchased from the Indians; had sent us (declaring who we were) to enquire if the said Information was true, and if we found any persons there to warn them off Immediately; which Mr Gordon (after claiming as well those Lands at Cushietunk as the large Tract by the said Government of Connecticut laid out and Surveyed on Susquehannah, as the undoubted right and Property of the Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania) Accordingly did. To this it was Answered that they claimed under the Connecticut Government and the Indian Purchase and that they would hold their Lands untill it was decided by the Highest Authority in whom the true Title was Vested. Dated the fifteenth day of October Anno Domini 1760.

Aaron Dupui
Lewis Klotz
John Moor
Lewis Gordon

[24] Deposition of James Hamilton.[1]

By the honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor Commander in Chief of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware and of the Province of Pennsylvania &c.

To all to whom it may concern Greeting.

On the Twenty fourth Day of October in the year One thousand seven hundred and sixty Lewis Gordon Esqr. Prothonotary and Clerk of the Peace of the County of Northampton in the said Province came personally before me the said James Hamilton and made Oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God That the foregoing

[24] [1] H. S. P., Connecticut Claims Papers, I, 7; Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 65; P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 92; *P. A.*, III, 760.

Instrument of Writing is a just and true Copy of the Original Report made by Aaron Depui and Lewis Klotz Esqrs. Justices of the Peace of the said County of Northampton John Moor Esqr High Sheriff of the said County & him this Deponent to me respecting the Settlement and Claims of Sundry Persons from the Colony of Connecticut now residing on the Lands at Cushitunk in the said Province of Pennsylvania, and that the said Report contains a faithful and true account of the Proceedings of them the said Aaron Dupui Lewis Klotz John Moor and him this Deponent in Execution of the Powers to them by me for that purpose given; and that all the several Matters and Things therein contained relating to their Warning the said Settlers to remove off from the said Lands, the intelligence they received there and what they themselves saw & heard is just and true as is therein set forth.

Lewis Gordon

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the said Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex to be hereunto affixed at Newcastle the Day and Year above written

James Hamilton

[25] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

At a Conference with Teedyuscung on the 13th day of November, 1760.

Present:

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor. Richard Peters, Esquire.

* * * Teedyuscung enquired earnestly of the Governor what he had done about the settlement of the New England People that he had informed him of the last time he was in Town.[2] The Governor acquainted him that the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County were returned from Cushatunk, and had made their report[3] to him that they found about Twenty Families from Connecticut there, who said they had good Deeds from some Jersey Delaware Indians for those Lands, and would settle them, but he would not suffer it, and take the best measures in his power to have them removed. Teedyuscung replied, that the Indians were very uneasy and would certainly turn them away if he would not; as

[25] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 507-508.
[2] See no. 18, *ante*.
[3] No. 23, *ante*.

Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring and enjoining, in His Majesty's Name, all and every Person and Persons, already settled or residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart, and move away from the same. AND Do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects, of this or any other Province or Colony, on any Pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess, any of the said Lands, or any other the Lands within the Limits of this Province, not yet purchased of the *Indians*, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on Pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. AND I do hereby also strictly charge, enjoin and require, all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other His Majesty's Liege People within this Province, To exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute, and bring to Justice and condign Punishment, all Offenders in the Premises.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twentieth Day of* February *in the Year of our* LORD *One Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty-one; and in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* GOD *of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland KING, *Defender of the Faith, &c.*

JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Sec.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PHILADELPHIA:—Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1761.

[43] MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY.[1]

Att a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company Legally Warned & held att Windham Febry 25th 1761.
Eliphalet Dyar Esqr moderator, Samll Gray Clerk

Voted that Col Jonth Trumble, Col Samll Talcott, Maj Jedh Elderkin, Mr Thos Darling, Col Elipht Dyer, Capt Elisha Shelding, Mr John Smith, Capt Uriah Steavens, Mr Willm Clark, Mr Humphries, be a Comittee to Join With Such Gentlemen as Shall be appointed by the Deleware Company to meet & Enquire Into the expediency of Joining sd Companies In an aplication to his Majesty for Grant &c & prepare Such drafts as they think proper to lay before this Meeting

[43] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.

Adjod to nine of the Clock Tomorrow Voted to Send an Agent To the Court of Great Brittain. Febry 27. Col Elipht Dyer Maj Jedh Elderkin & Doctr Samll Gray appointed a Comittee to Settle accounts with the Executors of Capt John Fitch Deceased. Voted that there Shall be Two Persons appointed In Each County to Call all persons that have been Receivers of Money for the Company to account & Settle with them Vizt

Thos Seymore
Benjamin Pain } In the County of Hartford

John Whiting
Danll Lyman } In the County of New haven

Hezh Huntington Esqr
Doctr Elisha Tracy } In the County of New London

Nathll Wales Junr Esqr
Samll Webb } In the County of Windham

Elisha Shelding
Increase Mosely Esqr } In the County of Litchfield

and Make a return of Such accounts when Setled and adjusted to the Clerk of this Company

Voted that Jonth Trumble Esqr Hezh Huntinton Esqr John Smith Esqr Thos Darling Esqr & Elisha Shelding Esqr be & they are hereby added to the General Commitee. Upon the Representation made by the Revrd Mr Grindal Rawson to this Meeting that he was Early one of them but failing of his Name being Enrolled with the first voted that on his paying Nine dollars he Shall be and is admitted Mr Grindal Rawson paid Nine Dollars and is admitted paid to the Clerk. Proposed In this Meeting to Receive In more proprietors the Consideration of Which is referd to the Next Meeting. Voted the Choice of an Agent & matters relative There to be referd to the Adjd Meeting which is proposed to be on the 8th Day of April next as also the Consideration of this Companys promoting or Sending Setlers on the Susquehannah Land

This meeting is adjourned to Wednesday the 8th Day of April next[2] att this place at 10 of the Clock In the forenoon if that day happens to be the publick fast then the next day Test

Samll Gray Clerk.

[2] No. 53, *post.*

panys Money for the use of the heirs of William Fellows late of Canaan Deceas^{d} the Sum of £5 8 0 Lawf^{ll} Money for a mare that S^{d} Willm Fellows Sold To Seth Young When In the Companys Service

Disolved This Meeting S Gray Clerk

Received of Isaac Bennet 4½ Dollars for half Share In Susquehann^{h} purchase Jan^{ry} 1755 per me Eliph^{t} Dyar one of Com^{te}

Recorded per Sam^{ll} Gray Clerk

Persons Received In by Eliph^{t} Dyer Esqr 1755

Viz^{t} Capt Adonij^{h} Fitch 1 whole share
Daniel Fitch
Capt John Bradford
Joshua Baker Junr half share
James Baker half share
Daniel Rogers

1754 Taken In by Mr Steph^{n} Gardiner Eben^{r} Williams.

Saml Gray's acc^{t} against the Susquehanna Company D^{r}

	£	
To 1 Quire of paper		16
To Coppies for Mr Stantly	0	10
To Coppies for Mr Gardiner		12
2 Quire of paper	1	10
To 2 Days writeing To fitt maj^{r} Dyar & m^{r} Elderkin for Their Jorney & Record Votes	4	0
1 Day more fitting papers for Mr Darling and Capt Adams	2	0
½ a Day more Writeing	1	0
To Setteling acc^{t} with the Jorney Com^{te}	2	0
3½ Days more Writeing for s^{d} Company	3	0
1 Day Spent Settleing acc^{t} wth Mr Thos Stantly & others	2	10
Setling Sundry accounts	1	10
	£18	12

Saml Gray D^{r} to the Company for 182 Doll^{s} & ½ Rec^{d} of Mr Thos Stantly and £40 12 6 old Ten^{r} Equal to 12 Dol & ½

Feby 13th Rec^{d} of Mr Stantly £40 old Ten^{r} & 4 Dollars for the 19 mens advance Dol: Entred This Day In the Records

Saml Gray D^{r} to the Company
Before the Com^{te} Satt out 112 Dollars
Oct. 1st Deliverd To the Jorneying Com^{tee} 99
8 Delivered To Mr Stephen Gardner 13
112 } exp^{e} Rect^{s}

Jan^{r} 1754. I sent 40 Dollars by Mr Elderkin To Deacon Woodbridge of the last money Received by me.

Feby 13 To Cash paid Mr Thos Stantly for his Trouble his acct^{s} as on file £40 0 0 old Ten^{r}.

[86] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton, February 12, 1762.[1]

* * * I shal soon hope to hear that the Sherrif has served the process issued out from the Supream Court against the Settlers at Cashetang. Those that intended to settle at Wyoming will I expect be prevented, and am well pleased that you pressed Teedyuscung to continue there, about which place there shoud be a Tract of Land marked out for their Settlement, and by Treaty between the Six Nations and as agreed to remain as a perpetual settlement for them. Your demand made for the Six Nations to examine into the affair and vacate the Grant made, will I hope be attended with good consequences. * * *

[88] Notice of a Meeting of Proprietors of the Delaware Company.[1]

This is to Notify the Proprietors of the First and Second Company of the *Delaware Purchases* (*so-called*) to assemble in Proprietors Meetings at the Town-House in *Norwich*, on the First *Wednesday* in *March* next, at Twelve of the Clock on said Day, then and there to consider and determine any Matter or Thing, (fairly offered) relative to their Purchases on or near *Delaware River*.

Norwich, February 10, 1762.

John Curtis
Jabez Fitch
Isaac Tracy
Elisha Tracy
Ebenezer Beckus
} Committee for said Company

[89] Notice of Meeting of Susquehanna Proprietors.[1]

Whereas many of the proprietors of Susquehannah, with many other persons are desirous to settle there—These are therefore to notify all persons, that there is to

[86] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 56; Penn Letter Book, VII, 110.
[88] [1] *New-London Summary*, February 26, 1762.
[89] [1] *Connecticut Gazette*, April 3, 10, 17, and 24 (note date of meeting), 1762. This, of course, was not a full meeting of the Susquehannah Company, but merely of a group of shareholders.

38, 45, 64, 151, 155, 206, 253, 296, 319; appointed agent to solicit charter for Susquehannah Company, xxi, 63, 73, 114, 131, 229, 230, 251, 258, 272; appointed committee to visit Sir William Johnson, xxvii, 146; his mission to Johnson unsuccessful, xxviii, 122, 200, 202-204, 210, 211-12; appointed to hold treaty with Indians, xxviii; Indians decline to hold treaty, xxix, xxxiii, 199, 200; makes charges against Johnson, xxx, xxxii; is urged by Chew to drop affair, xxxi, 253-54; endeavors to secure renewal deed from Indians, xxxvi; sets out for London to secure charter, xxxvi, xxxix, 265; obstacles confronting his negotiations in London, xxxvi-xxxix; negotiations in London, xxxix-xli, 261; member of executive committee of Susquehannah Company, 53, 62, 123, 141, 145, 176, 177, 332, 335; sells rights in Susquahannah Company, 120; expects Benjamin Franklin's aid, 261, 265; reports on negotiations in London, 272-74, 279, 284, 290, 291-93, 308-309, 310; desires affidavit from Lydius, 286-87; expenses of mission to England, 304-307; charged with neglecting his mission, 311; William Samuel Johnson writes to; 320, 321-22; letters to William Samuel Johnson, 323, 337; asks for recommendation to Richard Jackson, 338.

— E —

Edmonds, ———: 26, 27.
Edwards, Daniel: 73, 154, 223; member of executive committee of Susquehannah Company, 53, 123, 146, 176.
Egremont, Lord: 130, 260, 289, 335; issues order against Connecticut people, xxxiii, xxxiv, 194-96, 197, 198, 209, 213, 215, 216, 218, 229, 248, 255, 259, 295, 330; on problems of the peace of 1763, xxxiii; Amherst replies to, 211, 329; dies, 266, 267; Thomas Fitch writes to, 268-70.
Elder, John: 277, 278.
Elderkin, Jedidiah: 120, 121, 307, 309; member of committee to consider petitioning for charter, 62, 73, 123, 141, 146, 176, 332, 335; auditing committee, 63; receives report from Dyer in London, 272-74; writes to John Henry Lydius, 287-88.
Eldricken, ———: 30.
Ellery, Benjamin: 74.
Elliot, Edward: 235, 300.
Elsworth, John: 74.
Ennis, James: 18.
Enno, Samuel, jr.: 75.
Evans, Lewis: 6.

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Falconer, Captain ———: 67, 80.
Falmouth, Lord: member of Susquehannah Company, 304.
Fellows, Thomas: 119.
Fellows, William: 120.
Fish, John: 167.
Fitch, Adonijah: 120.
Fitch, Daniel: 120.
Fitch, Eleazer: 261, 304, 305, 320; appointed to visit Sir William Johnson for Susquehannah Company, 146; mission to John son unsuccessful, 164-65, 174, 185, 200, 202, 327.
Fitch, Jabez: 31, 53, 54, 121, 331, 335.
Fitch, John: member of Delaware Company, 30-31; dies, 63.
Fitch, Thomas: xix, 92, 116, 117, 219; Governor Hamilton complains to, about Susquehannah Company, xviii, xxv, 54-57, 59, 78, 87; dilatory in replying to Hamilton, xxi, 94; gives evasive answer to Hamilton, xxii, 84-86, 95; proprietary officials do not depend upon, xxiii, 60, 220; said to be engaged in Susquehannah Company, xxvi, 183, 327; issues proclamation against Susquehannah Company, xxvii, 135, 141, 148, 228; Sir William Johnson writes to, xxix, 122-23, 184-85, 202, 217, 218; Six Nation Indians protest to, against Susquehannah Company, xxx-xxxi, 209, 236-41, 266; Egremont sends orders to, against Susquehannah Company, xxxiii, 194-96, 201, 211-12, 213, 214, 215-16, 234, 329; transmits Egremont's orders to Susquehannah Company, xxxiv, 229; King in council sends instructions to, against Susquehannah Company, xxxv, 256, 268; opinion of Susquehannah Company in 1754, 90; Amherst writes to, 95-96, 97, 210-211, 215-16, 228, 259; replies to Amherst, 99-100, 259; Amherst sends letter of, to Hamilton, 101; Thomas Penn approves letter of Hamilton to, 104, 105, 119; replies to Sir William Johnson, 235; replies to Egremont, 268-70; letters of, to Board of Trade, 270-71, 281-82; letter from Richard Jackson to, 311; Amherst sees no need of writing to, 326.
Follett, Benjamin: 189.
Forbes, General: 90, 144.
Fortune, Jonah: 76.
Fothergill, Dr.: 13.
Fowler, Timothy: 147.
Fox, Joseph: 79, 106, 113, 139.
Francis, Tench: 20.
Franklin, Benjamin: 62, 153, 213, 221, 258, 322; petitions King to investigate Delaware charges against proprietors, xii; Susquehannah Company endeavors to secure favor of, xxviii, 140, 251, 253, 261, 265; colonial spokesman for imperialistic views, xxxvii; Indian commissioner in Pennsylvania, 11; arrives in London, 12, 15, 144-45; said to be interested in Susquehannah Company, 37, 43, 80.
Freas, ———: 286, 287.
French: in Ohio, ii; defeat of Braddock by, ii, iii, v, xv, 8; influence of, in causing Delaware hostilities, ii-iii.
Friendly Association: efforts to control Indian affairs in Pennsylvania, xii-xiii, 185, 187, 327.
Frisbee, James: 146.
Fuller, Elkanah: 190.
Fuller, Rodolphus: 190.

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Gage, General Thomas: 166; declines to intervene in controversy, xxiii.
Gale, Benjamin: 38, 307, 320.
Galloway, Joseph: 160, 163, 323.
Gallup (Galloup), Nathan: 75.
Gallup, William: 75, 208.
Gardiner, John: doubtful character of, xli; agent for Susquehannah Company in London, xli, 292, 307, 308, 320, 337; sells rights in Susquehannah Company to English people, 37-38, 310; buys share in Susquehannah Company, 304; neglects Susquehannah Company business, 321-22.
Gardner, Christopher: 74.
Gardner, Captain John: 74, 207.
Gardner, Stephen: 190, 218; sells rights in Susquehannah Company, 120; member of executive committee, 132; goes to Wyoming, 168.
Gascoyne, Bamber: 285, 300.
Gaylord, Jesse: 207.
Geer, Amos: 75.
Geer, Benajah: 31.
Geer, Robert: 204.
Giles, Benjamin: 310.
Giles, Thomas: 75.
Gold, Hezekiah: 74.
Gold, Nathan: 47.
Goldsmith, Abigail: 180.
Goldsmith, Benjamin: 147, 179, 180.
Goldsmith, Richard: 147, 179, 180.
Goldsmith, Richard, jr.: 147.
Goldsmith, Susannah Ann: 180.
Goodrich, John: 170.
Gordon, George: 74.
Gordon, Lewis: 17, 43, 44, 71, 311, 327; sent to investigate Connecticut settlements at Cushietunk, xvii; report of, laid before Lord Halifax, xviii; letter from Richard Peters to, 24, 116-17; letter from Timothy Horsfield to, 25; replies to Peters' letter, 28-29, 102-103; report on Connecticut settlement at Cushietunk, 29-33; Thomas Penn asks for report of, 41; confers

Quit rent of 2/ or 2/6 st^{g} perpetual quit rent pr Annum after being Inclosed 4 years as it would soon raise a large revenue to them from those lands beside many other advantages which might arise to them by our Settlement there should be glad you would discourse Mr Jackson on that head, for I can say Truly I am almost weary of the Controversy. * * *

[125] THOMAS PENN TO JAMES TILGHMAN.[1]

Sir

I was unwilling this Packet should sail without acknowledging the Receipt of your letter, which I received yesterday, with one from the Governor dated the 25th Novr both which I have sent to my Brother for his Perusal therefore cannot be exact as to the date of your's.

I am very glad to hear by your letter that the Connecticut settler's are removed and that the Lands at Wioming will be settled by a better sett of people, which my Nephew is endeavouring to get done. The Ships for Pensylvania are to sail about the 16th when I shall write you more fully as I shall have your's & the Governor's letter's back from my Brother by that time to them I refer & am.

Your very Affectionate Friend

Spring Garden's 2nd Jany 1771 T P

[126] MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY.[1]

Att a meeting of the Susquehannah Company Held by adjournment att Windham Janr^{y} 9th 1771 Maj^{r} Elizur Talcott Moderator, Saml Gray Clerk

Whereas att the time of the Susque^{h} meeting held att Hartford In Novemb^{r} last our setlers att Wyoming Were drove out of their possessions there by the Pensilvanians and for the Incouragement of these Settlers To Exert themselves To regain their s^{d} possessions It was then Voted That if s^{d} Setlers Should regain their possessions again by the 15th Day of may next, Such Settlers should be Intitled To all Those rights & priviledges In the Same Manner as by the former Votes they had right To have and hold and also that such others as should go in aid of s^{d} Setlers & take possession with them should be Intitled

[125] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, X, 124.

[126] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers; at this time, of course, Zebulon Butler and John Durkee were in jail in Philadelphia; no. 114, *ante;* Harvey, *op. cit.*, II, 677; C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, XXI, 88.

To the Vacant rights there as by s^{d} Votes may appear & whereas Since s^{d} Meeting Some of our people have disposes^{d} The Pennemites and Taken possession of our fort and are holding The Same butt stand In need of Immediate aid To assist Them In keeping possesion for which reason s^{d} Vote is Judged as To the time perfixed To be Inconsistant With the good & Safety of s^{d} Company it is Therefore Now Voted To reconsider s^{d} Vote and the same is reconsiderd accordingly & it is now Voted That the 240 setlers Except Those That are bound over To some Court In Pensilvania Province shall forthwith repair to Susquehannah and join with & assist those now in possession in holding the same and that on their so doing, such of them as shall go as aforesaid, shall be entitled to all those rights and priviledges there in the same manner as tho' they had never been driven off, and in case that any of said two hundred & Forty shall neglect to go as aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, that then such person or persons so neglecting shall forfeit his or their settling right. Unless those who shall so neglect shall offer such reasons for such neglect as said Company shall judge sufficient to excuse such neglect.

Voted That Col Dyer Nathl Wales Junr Saml Gray & Maj^{r} Elderkin be a Com^{te} In the Name & behalf of The Susqueh^{h} Company with all Convenient speed To draw up a representation of our Claims To the Susqueh^{h} Lands and proceedings thereon Touching The Settlement Thereof with the reasons of our takeing and holding possession Thereof so far as They shall Judge best as also of the Inhumane Treatment our people have met with from some of the Inhabitants of Pensilvania and the dangerous Consequences of Liveing In Such a state of Hostility and Manifest the desire of the Company To settle s^{d} Controversy In Some Legal and Constitutional way and lay the Same before the Govr of That Province and request him To direct that some proper action may be Comminc'd To bring the Title of s^{d} Land To a Legal & proper Issue and That s^{d} Com^{te} Send Such representation To Govr Pen by Some proper person Whom They Shall appoint & direct him To Wait on the Govr for his Answer and In Case the Govr shall refuse To Comply With Such proposalls so made That s^{d} representation be ordered to be Inserted In the Publick prints In That Province with Such Coments Thereon as They shall Judge best and all att the Expence of s^{d} Company

Voted That Col Dyer Nath[l] Wales J[r] Sam[l] Gray & Maj[r] Elderkin be a Com[te] To draw up a schem In Writeing agreeable To the minds of the Settlers on s[d] Land to be signd by all who now are or shall go on to settle the Susqueh[h] Lands so as To Legally bind & oblige all who sign the Same faithfully To perform Each one his Trust and undertakeing according To the True Intent and meaning of such Schem & That none butt such as Voluntarily Sign s[d] agreement shall be admitted To hold any right or priviledge There as a Setler untill further orders of s[d] Company

Voted That Cap[t] Zeb[n] Butler Cap[t] Laz[s] Stewart Maj[r] John Durke & John Smith Esq[r] be & they are hereby appointed a Com[te] To repair To Our setlement att Wyoming with our Setlers & they or the major part of Them To order and direct In all affairs relateing To the Well Governing and ordering s[d] setlers and setlement and That the Proprieters of Each of the five Townships laid out att Wyoming shall have full Liberty To Choose one person for Each Town To be a Com[te] Man To Joyn The above Gen[t] the whole To be butt one Intire Com[te] for the purposes affores[d]

Voted that this Company takeing into Consideration the Special Services done this Company by Cap[t] Laz[s] Stewart, W[m] Stewart and others their associates In takeing and regaining possesion for us on our purchase on Susque[h] river That They and Their associates shall have & be Intitled To all The Companys right To the Township They have Chosen Called Hanover unless They may be Willing To admit some few others whom they Esteem the most deserveing To Come In for a Share wth Them Provided They keep & hold possesion according To the former Votes of s[d] Company

Voted That Nath[l] Wales the 3rd be & remain a proprieter In the first Township granted To the first forty Setlers

Whereas The Township of Laccawanna is found not To be so good and Valluable as was Expected It is now Voted that said Township shall be & the same is hereby granted To the 35 proprieters that are allready putt into s[d] Town reserveing Three rights for publick use In s[d] Town according To the Votes respecting the other Towns, Provided They shall hold posession according To the Votes of s[d] Company

This Meeting is Adjourned To Hartford To May 15th 1771 Sam[l] Gray Clerk

April 1st 1773
Sundry rights Sold by Sam[l] Gray
To Holland Weeks 1 whole Right
To Cap[t] Aaron Cleaveland 1 half right
To John Adams Jun[r] 1 half right
To William Darbe 1 half right
To William Foster 1 half right
To Eben[r] Lothroop J[r] 1 half right
To Timothy Green 1 half right, for Comp[y] Debt
To Zach[h] Lothroop 1 half right
April 23rd 1773
To M[r] Will[m] Judd 1 half right
To M[r] Abraham Sedgwick 1 half right
To Thomas Converse 1 half right
May 20th 1773
To Janna Deming 1 Whole right
To Charls Churchil 1 Whole right
To Darius Spafford 1 half share
Ebenr Gray Jr 1 half share
Tho[s] Gray 1 half share
Sam[l] Gray J[r] 1 half share
Part of the 2c To go In the Spring 1769
Moses Hibbard
Eben[r] Gray J[r]
Nath[l] Wales 3[d]
Tho[s] Brown
Sil[s] Backus
James Fitch
Zeb[n] Hibbard
John Howard Jn[r]

Hartford Jan[y] 30th 1755
received of Capt Jonath Hills of Hartford nine spanish milled Dollars for the Purchase of one right at Susquahannah Voted to be purchased at a meeting the 20th of Nov[r] last I say rec[d] per D. Edwards one of the Committee entered Dec[r] 28th 1768 per E Gray

Cap[t] Sam[l] Hickcox paid 4½ dollars for half Share as per recipt Signed per Thomas Darling Dated July 15, 1755

Job Yale paid £4 0 0 for half share as per recipt Dated Nov[r] 22 1762 signed per Daniel Lyman

M[r] Sam[l] Eno of Windsor paid £4 law[l] money for half a share as per receipt Dated Sept[r] 3rd 1761 signed per Elisha Seldon one of the Committee

David Cole of Farmington paid £8. Law[l] money for whole share as per receipt Dated Nov[r] 9th 1762 signed by Dan[l] Lyman


North Line of the Purchase Latitude 42 N.
A Map of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company's Purchase
Scale of American Miles 69½ to a Degree
5 0 5 10 15 20
Variation
Deg. West Longitude from the M. of Philadelphia
77
76
4°
Tioga River
Cowenesque Cr.
Canton
Lindsley
Dyerstown
Franklin
Carlown
Exchange
Gorsburgh
Hamilton
Goshen
Lebanon
Susquehanna
Durkee
Athens
Litchfield
Hailstown
Oblong
Cabot
Columbia
Murraysfield
Smithfield
Ulster
Watertown
Graham
Calcutta
Amsterdam
Hudson
Ralpho
Mifflin
Elkfield
Crooked Creek
Elysium
Elistsburgh
Paris
Hector
Butler
Sheffield
Dallas
Johnstown
Pittsfield
Richmond
Bentonsburgh
Beverly
Sullivan
Augusta
Juddsburgh
Sugar Creek
Claverack
Wysox
Fairfield
Standing Stone
Allensburgh
Burlington
Bachelorsadventure
Towanda Cr.
Flemingdale
Hannibal
Halstead
Lenox
Moab
Durham
Stockbridge
Cumberland
Arcadia
Union
Amenia
Alba
Tioga River
Springfield
Fullersville
Lens
Landau
Lancaster
Second fork
Gillead
Geneva
Homer Town
Briton
Derry
Rutland
Windsor
Enfield
Albany 1
Liege
Minde
Braintree
Lynn
Belsna
Worthington
Shaldingsburgh
Lanabee
Weathersfield
Deerfield
Fame
Bath
Jerry 8
Hancock 7
Jefferson 2
N. Bavington
Tunkhannock
Putnam
Ontario
Trenton
Logulu
Troas
Medford
Lyme
Charlestown
Lee
Jefferson
Brooklyn
Hemingham
Cambridge
Roxbury
Loyalsocking Creek
Hexham 9
N. Haven 3
Eden 10
Adams 6
Clinton 4
Sidney
Stephensburgh
Bellesburgh
Caesar
Pompy
Starsboro
Randolph
Lycoming Cr.
Reading
Allington
Huron
Friendship
Gilford
Naples 11
Washington 5
Eastham
Northmoreland
Exeter
Orange
Palmersville
Wadsworth
Chester
Hyderstown
Charlottee
Bowdion
Backus
Janis
Amherst
North 12
Dorrance
Bedford
Kingston
Lackawanock Creek
Pittston
Pine Creek
West Branch
Susquehanna River
North Branch
Muncy Creek
Rathburn
Benjamin
Sharon
Salisbury
Solon
Milton
Plymouth
Wilkesbarre
Solomons Creek
Huntington
Newport
Hanover
Deer Creek
White Deer Creek
Salem
Little Wapwallopen Cr.
Fishing Creek
Susquehanna River
Wapwallopen Cr.
Nescopeck Cr.
Chillisquaque Cr.
Rapid Run
East Branch
Fishing Creek

North Line of the Purchase Latitude 45. N.

Allegany River

Conde, Turner, Newton, Adison, Perry, Dorchester, Nankin, Canton, Stockley, Dyerstown, Franklin, Oxford, Exchange, Coventry, Hamilton, Goshen, Lebanon, Sullivan, Durkee, Litchfield

Minerva, Rittenhouse, Tioga, Vincent, Liston, Philadelphia, Pekin, Calcutta, Amsterdam, Hudson, Ralph, Mifflin, Elkfield, Elysium, Elizabeth, Paris, Cabot, Columbia, Murraysfield, Smithfield, Oswego, Ulysses, Sage

Amity, Trumbull, Troy, Plato, Virgil, N. Pleasant, Apollo, Ord, Hector, Butler, Sheffield, Dallas, Johnstown, Pittsfield, Richmond, Bentinskugh, Beverly, Sullivan, Augusta, Juddsburgh, Burlington, Bachelorsadventure

Hallam, Stanhope, Dryden, Lawrence, Plainfield, Cicero, Lewistown, Hannibal, Richstead, Lenox, Moab, Durham, Stockbridge, Cumberland, Arcadia, Union, Ameria, Alba, Fulleswille

Alexander, Pope, Arcica, Wallingford, Chili, Skiner, Lens, Landau, Lancaster, Gilead, Geneva, Homer, Brien, Derry, Rutland, Vinden, Enfield, Allegany

Shakespear, Fayetteville, Dublin, Antrim, Lidney, Liege, Monde, Braintree, Lynn, Balsna, Worthington, Dromedary, Shelbingsburgh, Lanabe, Westmufield, Deerfield, Fame, Bath, Joy, Hancock

Footsburgh, Canfield, Millsbury, Road, Prospect, Trenton, Loyalsock, Troro, Milford, Lyme, Charlestown, Lee, Jefferson, Brooklyn, Newingham, Cambridge, Roxbury, Hickory, Cohocton, Gilford, Nipples

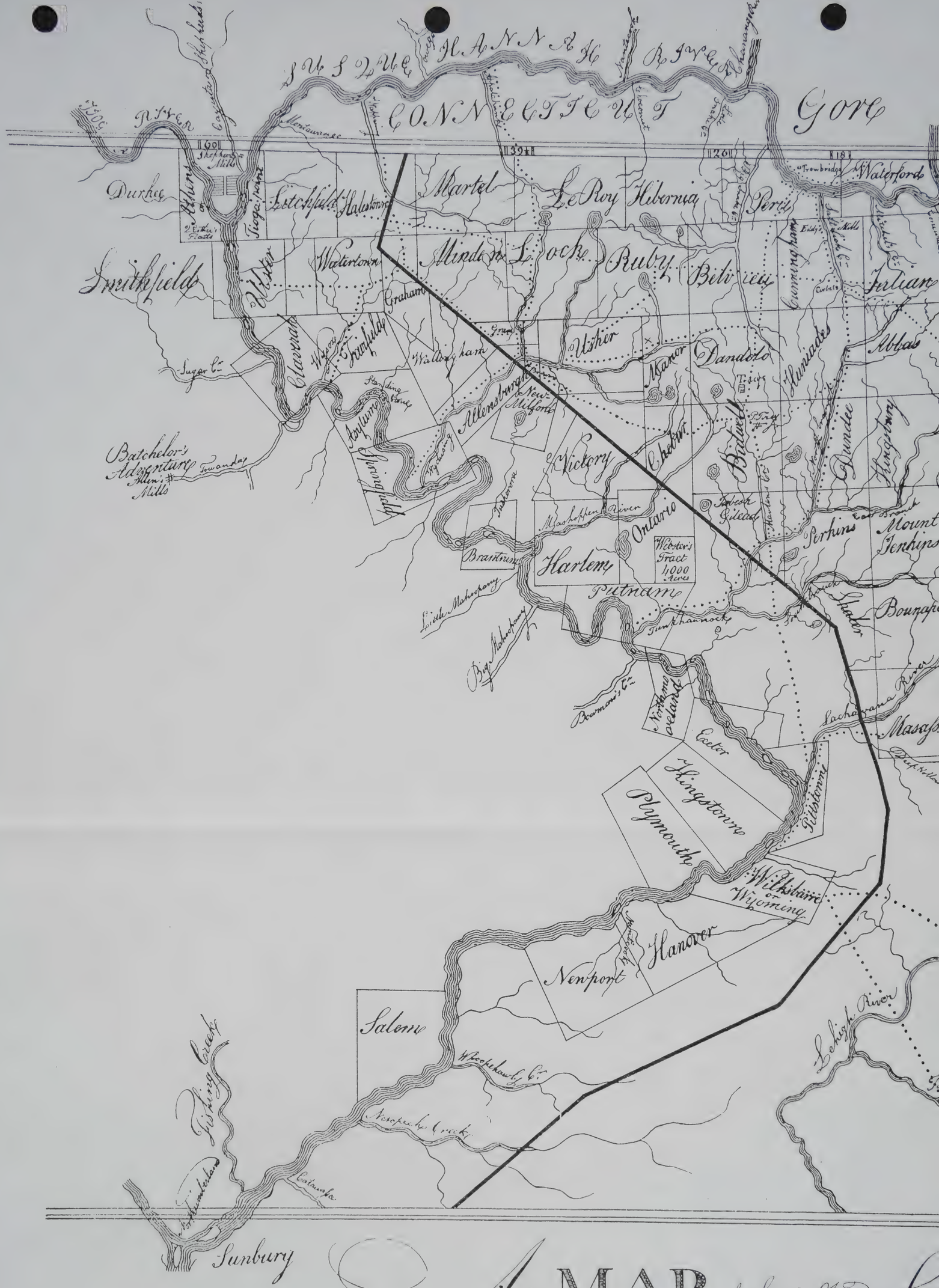
Laurens, Kingsberry, Ceres, Brower, Salem, Whitehall, Sidney, Stephensburgh, Palestrington, Caesar, Pompey, Marsboro, Randolph, Reading, Allington, Lyckaking Creek, Huron, Friendship, Jones, Rathbun, Amherst, Benjamin, Sharon

West Branch, Fairville, Gagebrough, Orange, Palmersville, Wadsworth, Chester, Hydestown, Charlotte, Bowdion, Backus, North Branch, Money Creek

Susquehanna River, Mahoning Creek, West Branch, Deer Creek, Beech Cr., White Deer Creek, Marsh Creek, West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Bald Eagle Creek, East Branch, Fishing Creek, Rattle Run, Chillisquaque Cr., Susquehanna River

South Line of the Purchase Latitude 41° N.


Lat. 42°
Meridian of Philadelphia
Delaware River
Litchfield
Halstead
Martel
Le Roy
Hibernia
Perth
Waterford
Nevry
Pohaquatunk Creek
Monochs Creek
Young
Waterton
Middleton
Locke
Ruby
Belvidere
Julian
Monmouth
Stockport
Claverack
Franklin
Grahams
Wallingham
Usher
Manor
Dandolo
Hunnades
Abbas
St. Patrick
Scotland
Allenstown
New Milford
Sprinfield
Victory
Chatham
Bilbard
Dundee
Hungary
New Hav-en
Columbia
Little Equinunk
Sam Stanford's
Sinnio
Sedgwick
Facoon
Jassacus
Cashaiton Falls
Corkers
Brantrim
Harlem
Ontario
Webster's Tract 4,000 Acres
Perkins
Mount Jenkins
Putnam
Tunkhannock
Bonaparte
Griffen
Lycurgus
Uncus
Winslow
Tinnikill Cr.
Mashthope
Lackawacke
Hullway brook
Northmoreland
Exeter
Kingstonne
Plymouth
Pittstonne
Lackawanna River
Masafsoil
Squanto
Canonicus
Huntington
Factory
Chapman's
Shickshinny Cr.
Shickshinny Creek
Shickshinny
Tingle hill
Carpenter
Wilkesbarre or Wyoming
Hanover
Newport
Salem
Bozrah
Pichegru
Ulysses
Dallecarla
Leandebeg
Wedderburn
Thales
Looking Falls
Lehigh River
Tobyhannah Cr.
Prices
Solody's
Big Creek
Yankee Run
Big Creek Falls
Lost Creek Falls
Dingman's Cr.


SUSQUEHANNAH RIVER
CONNECTICUT
Gore
Durkee
Litchfield
Halstead
Martel
LeRoy
Hibernia
Perth
Waterford
Smithfield
Ulster
Waterton
Minden
Lock
Ruby
Berlin
Cumingham
Ferlian
Graham
Ulster
Manor
Danville
Huntsdale
Abbas
Sugar Cr.
Wallingham
Allensburgh
New Milford
Victory
Chatham
Bilbeck
Dundee
Hungary
Batchelor's Adventure
Mill
Towanda
Braintrim
Harlem
Ontario
Webster's Tract 4000 Acres
Perkins
Mount Perkins
Putnam
Little Mahoopany
Big Mahoopany
Tunkhannock
Shaler
Bounapa
Bromson's Cr.
Northmoreland
Exeter
Kingstonne
Plymouth
Pittstown
Sachoyamma River
Masaf
Wilkesbarre or Wyoming
Hanover
Newport
Salem
Wyoming Creek
Lehigh River
Wheatfield Cr.
Susquehanna Creek
Catawissa
Sunbury
A MAP of the 1st & 2nd
of the Susquehanna

1647792

ut Delaware Purchases; also part

chase. Scale of Miles 6 to an Inch Norwich June 1799 JC.

Kingstown 46 Days work Nine Dollars & two Dollors more
Wilksbarre 3 Dollars 45 Days work
Pittstown 11 Dollars 38 Days works

[48] Minutes of a Meeting of Proprietors and Settlers in Wilkes-Barré.[1]

Att a meeting of ye Propriators & setlers Legally warned and Held in wilksbarre october 2nd 1772
Capt Butler was Chosen moderator for ye work of ye Day
Voted that Capt Gore Capt Butler Ezekiel Peirce be and are hereby appointed a Com^tee^ to provide a place or House for ye Reve^nd^ m^r^ Jacob Johnson to Live in this winter &c.
Voted to Continue ye muster once a fortnite for Kingstown[2]
voted that m^r^ Perkins[3] m^r^ Cory for Lackawanna m^r^ Goss for Plymoth m^r^ Daniel Gore for Wilksbarre m^r^ william Stewart for Hannover[4] to secure subscribtions and se what they Can Git signed by ye adjorned meeting for to make a Rode to Delleware[5]
voted this meeting is adjornd untill mounday Next at one of ye Clock in ye afternoon at this place
this meeting is opned & Held by an adjornment october 5th 1772
voted that Esqr Tryp m^r^ John Jenkens m^r^ Goss m^r^ Perkins m^r^ Bates m^r^ Daniel Gore m^r^ william stewart are appointed Com^tee^ men to mark out ye Road from Dilleware River to Pittstown
voted that Capt Butler is appointed to Receive in ye money & Grain that Each man has signed to make ye Rode from Dillaware River to Pittstown and pay out ye same by orders from ye Com^tee^ appointed to see s^d^ work Done
voted that the Com^tee^ appointed to mark out ye Rode from Dillaware River to Pittstown are appointed as a Com^tee^ to se s^d^ Rode made and Compleated &c.
voted That If any Propriator or setler Now on s^d^ Land or shall be Received in as a setler that shall Refuse or

[48] [1] In possession of Gilbert S. McClintock, Esquire, Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Westmoreland Records, 1047; Hollister, *The History of Lackawanna Valley* (2d edition), 138-39.
[2] Westmoreland Records, 1047, has: "Voted by this Company to Continue their mustring once a fortnite on Moundays at two of ye Clock in ye afternoon".
[3] *Ibid.* has "Of Kingstown".
[4] *Ibid.* has "are appointed a Comtee".
[5] *Ibid.* has "From Dilleware River to Pittstown".

Neglect to Do his Duty in Gardin and scouting when wornd shall be Punished according to ye Laws of ye Colloney of Connecticut.
voted that m^r^ Jabez sills is appointed to be sealer of weights and measures for ye time Being[6]
voted that this meeting is Dissolved

[49] The Rev. Jacob W. Johnson to Zebulon Butler.[1]

Groton Octobr 2d 1772

Sir
I purpose by the Leave of Divine Providence to be at Our Genl Assembly The Second week of their Session at New Haven and from thence on my way to the Susqu^h^. I have wrote Several Letters by several Hands. I hope Some of them at lest may reach you. I have heard from you by private Letters that all is well. I hope you will by no means let down your watch. I hope if you stand it this year the Danger will be over. But at present I cant but fear it is a critical Time with you however fair & smiling the sun may shine upon you. I believe I shall bring none of my family with me as yet. I shall have the Company of William Williams whose father is Proprietor an old man Living in the N Parish New London my Due Regards to all

Jacob Johnson.

[50] Petition of the Inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut Legislature.[1]

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut To be Holden at Newhaven on the Second Thursday in October AD 1772
The Memorial of us the Subscribers Inhabitants of Wyoming on Susquehannah and Within the Colony of Connecticut Humbly Sheweth that we being Destitute of the advantages of Civil Authority which Lays us under many Disadvantages by Reason of Our Setlers being very Numerous and Consequently Some Unruly Persons among us Who Commit Disorders to the Great Disturbance of the Inhabitants. Which to Prevent we Pray your Honours to take into your Wise Consideration our unhappy and Distress^d^ Condition and Either Incorporate us into a

[6] *Ibid.*, has "for this Company".
[49] [1] Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
[50] [1] C. S. L., Susquehannah Settlers Papers, I, 24; Harvey, *op. cit.*, II, 751-52; this petition was conveyed to Connecticut by Obadiah Gore.

Sharick Sill
Willm Stewart
John Swift
Isaac Tripp
Jon^{a} Terry
Asa Upson
Willm White
Reuben Webb
Caleb Worden
John Williams
Willm Young
Asa Stevens
David Marven
John Munsy
Henery Mackentier
Phinias Nash
Thos Porter
Phinias Pearce
Noah Pettbone J^{r}
Justice Porter
Steven Pettibone
Christopher Reynolds
Daniel Ross
Jabez Sill
Andrew Spauldin
John Stevens
Jo^{s} Slocum
Jon^{a} Stoel
Heman Swift
Parshal Terry
Joshua Tuttel
Isaac Under Wood
Thos Weeks
Richard West
Willm Warner
Bartholomew Weeks
Philip Weeks
John Young J^{r}
Abel Peirce
Elisha Swift
Robort Dixson
Simeon Draper
Timothy Rose
Michael Sealy
Ephraim McCoy
Thomas Sylls
Eason Wilkox
Eli Pixley
Samuel Staples
Phillip Wintermote
Asaph Whittelsey
Frederick Eveland
Jorden Hopson
Thomas McCluer
Oliver Smith
Jacob Feesler
Jinks Cory
Stephen Lee
Henry Windecker
Jeremiah Blanchard
Austen Hunt
Elias Thomas
Timothy Kyes
John White
Nathan Chapman
James Smith
Zopher Williams
Coonrad Baker
Oliver Smith Ju^{r}
Samuel Story
David Pixley
Daniel Scott
David Smith Tommeroge
William Parks
John Bray
Frederick Curtis
Wm Parke Junr

[51] Notice of a Meeting of the Proprietors and Settlers of Kingston.[1]

The Propriators and Setlers of the town of Kingstown are Hereby warned to meet at ye House of Lieut Bucks on

[51] [1] In possession of Gilbert S. McClintock, Esquire, Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania.

Satterday ye tenth Day of this Instant october at three of the Clock in ye afternoon

first to Chuse overseers for makeing ye Rode to Dillaware River

2^{ly} to do any other Business that Shall be thought proper to be Done at s^{d} meeting

Test Ezekiel Peirce Propriators Clerk

Kingstown october 5th 1772

[52] Richard Hockley to Thomas Penn.[1]

* * * There are a great many people still at Wyoming but expect in time they will be tired out and move away, the Expences that have accrued on that Account as well as necessary Fees to the Lawyers on Account of the Law Suits carrying on here against your Property by a lott of dishonest Men are very great or else your Remittances woud have been much larger, and hope and Pray that an end may be soon put to it as they are very harrassing and perplexing to my mind, the Lawyers being craving and never think you can give them too much or enough, and I want to do every thing that is necessary and not too much. * * *

[53] Extract from the *Connecticut Courant.*[1]

An Address *to the hon. representatives of this colony, with respect to that part of Connecticut, west of the province of New York and in particular with respect to the Susquehannah purchase, and our suffering friends at Wyoming.*

Gentlemen,

What an amazing pity it is, that this colony should not own and assert their right to this *good land*[2] granted by charter, and repeatedly confirm'd! but by our wonderous neglect, suffer others to claim and possess it by a sham pretence of having purchased it of the natives at fort Stanwix of a much later date, than that made by the Susquehannah company; which purchase the colony approved of.

Is there any law or reason, that those out of the colony should purchase of the natives by flattery and guile, *that very land*, which long before, had been purchased of the natives, by the sons of the colony and approved of? Surely no. Shall strangers and foreigners (and many of them

[52] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Add. Misc. Letters, II, 25; dated at Philadelphia, October 12, 1772.
[53] [1] October 13, 1772.
[2] See the article in no. 46, *ante*.

answer as we have not any established form or size for laying out Lands or Townships in this Province but generally bound them as is most Convenient. The Lands now in question are Surveyed in a very irregular Form in order to include none but extreme good ariable Lands with a sufficient Quantity of meadow Ground & Water by which means the greatest part of the adjoining Lands still remain Vacant and can be of use to no Person but such as purchase those. If you can recommend a sufficient number of good Purchasers to settle from 10,000 to 15,000 Acres of such Land lying in a Body you may depend on my being able to furnish them with (at least) that Quantity in the Place you mention. The Price will be £45 Current Money of this Province for every hundred Acres thereof free of every charge to the time of Purchase except an Yearly Quitrent of one Penny Sterling per Acre per annum to grow due to the Proprietaries of this Province To Such of the Purchasers as it may not suit to pay Immediately the Terms will be made easy. If those Conditions are agreeable your signifying it to me by a Line sent by Post under cover to J & D as soon as possible will Oblige Your ready Friend &c

Sam[l] Wallis

P. S. I omit giving a particular description of this very valuable Tract of Land, as I apprehend the Persons from your way formerly in Treaty with me & who view'd the same will communicate their sentim[ts] respecting it & at same time mention that the Streams of Water and Mill Seats are such as cou'd be wish'd

S. W.

[27] Thomas Ells to Abraham Fitch.[1]

wilks Berry in Sisquehannah August ye 18th 1772 Sir i take this oppertunity to rite to you to let you no that i am well as i hope these lines will find you & your family I have been to work amonkst ye penemites 5 weeks and they threten Some to drive the yankes of but i believe by what i Could Learn from there talk that they will not come again they have have not for got how they was pincht with hunger Last year & how it took four of them to hold up y[e] old cow while they nockt her down & that was all they had to eat for five days provision is corse hear but i have not Sufferd none yet & i believe i Shant our Corn looks very promisseing for a good crop and as

[27] [1] Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

to ye Land hear in general it is better than i exspected to find it and a great deal more good Land than ever they teld of m[r] blackman when he first Come hear youst to say that if y[e] pennemites ware a coming he would get upon his mare and ride of but after lookeing round a littel likes so wel that to have a horse to ride mite be some temtation to quit the place has Sold his mare for land and has got so fears that I dare wage upon his head that half penselvane would not drive him of he has drawed mr tennants rite at copows meddows and has made a good draft they say and he looks for him hear to take care of it very soon i would be very glad if you would let my wife have a littel peas of paper to rite a few lines so that i mite hear from her for i have sent her three letters & have not heard from her yet it is a general time of health hear i should be glad if you would take y[e] pains to rite to me how you du and how ye people du in the neiber hood give my regards to your wife and children and to all inquire in friends so no more at present i remain your humbel servend

Thomas Ells

To Mr Abraham Fitch of Lebanon in Conettecut.

[28] Deposition of Isaac Bennett.[1]

Isaac Bennit of Wilks Barre in the Colony of Connecticutt of Lawfull Age Testifies and says that sometime in the month of Febry in the year 1770 I was In Company w[t] Capt Zebulon Butlor James Foresith and a Number of Others in This Town and heard the said Forsith Say he must go to [New] London to see about his affairs there and the sd Capt Butlor told the sd Forsith in my hearing that he would send Letters by him to the Comtee of the Susquehannah Company if he would go out to Delaware the upper Road by Lackawack and Likewise told him it would not Do to go the Lower road by smithfield for the Mobb would take him & he Did not Chuse to have his Letters go that way and I afterwards heard the sd Forsith say he would run the venture of being taken going the Lower Road and I understod he Did go out the Lower Road and was taken and Confined and further saith not this Deponant

Isaac Bennit

Dated Wilks Barre
Augt 18th 1772
These may Certify that the within named Isaac Bennit

[28] [1] Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

our articles of agreement are Insufficient

Voted that Peter Harris Shall have a Harring at the Next meeting Respecting Signing the Articles of agreement

Voted that the Report of the Com^{ty} of Settlers Respecting Mr Asa Brown Shall Be Accepted

Voted that the Treasurer of this Company Be ordered to Call on all the Collectors of the Tax to Cut the Road to Dilaware and find the truee State of the Mony not yet Laid out & make a Report to the Next meeting

Voted that the Directors Shall Call on Each Inhabitance of the Respective Towns they Live or Belong to to Sign the articles of Agreement for the Company forthwith and Return the num[ber] of them that Refuse to Sign to the Com^{tee} of Setlers

Voted that Timothy Ryes Be a Collector of the Road tax in the Room of Solomon Johnson

Voted that Capt Butler Capt Fuller & Capt Gore Be a Commt^{y} to Receive and adjist the Acts that shall Be Braught them against this Company as true and make Report to A Futer meting

Voted that this meeting is Dissolved

A Report of the Committe of setlers at Wyoming to the Company of Setlers now Convened upon a Complaint[2] of a Committe against Asa Brown for Being an Enemy to our Company by publickly Declaring himself as one We have heard the above Evedance to the above mentiond Complaint and Judge him to Be Guilty in manner and form as Set forth in s^{d} Complaint and of [ ] he is an un[desirable] Inhabitance and agreeable to the [ ] of the Susquehannah Company must not Be Suffered to Continue amongst us all which We Recommend to your Seariouss Consideration

Zebulon Butler
per Stephen Fuller
Obadiah Gore
Nathan Denison
} Com^{tee} of Setlers

Wilks Barre 26 Octr 1773

To the Meeting of Setlers Now Convened

Voted that the above Report Excepted by this Company

[156] Resolution of the Connecticut Legislature to Support the Western Claim.[1]

In The lower House

Resolv^{d} That this Assembly at this Time will Assert

[2] No. 152, *ante*.

[156] [1] C. S. L., Susquehannah Settlers Papers, I, 34.

their Claim & in some proper way Support such Claim to those Lands contain'd within the Limits & Boundaries of the Charter of this Colony Which are Westward of the Province of New York

pas'd in the Lower House (Sat. 16. am) Test Wm Williams Clerk

Concurr^{d} in the upper House (Thursday 21st pm) Test George Wyllys Secret^{y}

[157] Appointment of a Committee by the Connecticut Legislature to Consider the Western Claim.[1]

In the Upper House

Col^{o} Dyer, Roger Sherman, & Wm S^{l} Johnson Esq^{rs} are appointed a Com^{tee} with such Gent^{n} as the lower House shall Joyn to take into Consideration what further steps are Necessary & proper to be taken in order to assist support & Vindicate the Claime of this Colony to the Western Lands & bring to a Close & determination the Controversy subsisting between the Proprietors of Pensylvania & this Colony with respect to such Lands Containd & Included in the Charter to this Colony and on which the after Grant to the Proprietors of Pensylvania laps & Interferes, And Whatever shall be by said Com^{tee} thought needfull relative to the Said Cause and Make Report To This Assembly Thereon.

Teste George Wyllys Secrety

In the Lower house

Mr Dean, Maj^{r} Parsons, Mr Tracy, Maj^{r} Wadsworth, Cap. Fairchild, Col Jz Fitch & Mr Jed. Strong are joind to the Com^{te} for ye purpose afores^{d}

(Oct. 1773) Test Wm Williams Clerk.

[158] Report of the Committee of the Connecticut Legislature.[1]

We Your Honors Committee Appointed by your Honors to take into Consideration what further Steps are Necessary and proper to be taken in Order to Assert, Support and Vindicate the Claim of this Colony to the Western Lands and bring to a close and Determination the Controversy subsisting between the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and this Colony with respect to such Lands[2] &c. &c. &c.

[157] [1] C. S. L., Susquehannah Settlers Papers, I, 30; *ibid.*, 31.

[158] [1] C. S. L., Susquehannah Settlers Papers, I, 31; *ibid.*, Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, XXI, 32. The report is in the handwriting of Silas Deane.

[2] No. 157, *ante*.

Assembly, and to promote the salutary Ends proposed by the said Resolves and Act of General Assembly, I have thought proper, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, AND DO HEREBY strictly enjoin and require "all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and all other Officers concerned in the Administration of Justice, to be vigilant and active in the Discharge of their Duty within their several Jurisdictions, and to exert themselves in quieting and suppressing all Acts of Violence, and every illegal Attempt to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants of this Province; and also to enforce and carry the said Riot Act into strict Execution." AND WHEREAS I have received Information that a certain *Zebulon Butler*, under Pretence of Authority from the Government of *Connecticut*, hath lately presumed to issue and disperse through the Counties of *Northampton* and *Northumberland*, in this Province, a Summons, or Advertisement, setting forth, That the General Assembly of the Colony of *Connecticut* had appointed him a Justice of the Peace for the County of *Litchfield*, and in a Town lately made and set off by the Assembly of the said Colony, called by the Name of *Westmoreland*, beginning on the West Side of *Delaware* River, at the Bank of said River, extending westwardly Fifteen Miles from *Wyoming*, North and South as the Grant of the said Colony extends, requiring all the Inhabitants of the said Town to meet at *Wyoming* on a Day therein mentioned, to choose the several Town Officers, by the Laws of the said Colony to be chosen at their annual Town-Meeting, and to do any other Business proper to be done at the said Meeting: Now I DO HEREBY strictly prohibit and forbid the Inhabitants of the said Counties of *Northampton* and *Northumberland*, and all other the Inhabitants of this Province, to yield any Obedience, or to pay the least Regard whatsoever to the aforesaid Summons, or Advertisement, or to any Orders which may be hereafter issued or given by the said *Zebulon Butler*, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, who shall presume to act under his Authority, or exercise any Jurisdiction within the said Counties of *Northampton* or *Northumberland*, or any other Parts within the Limits of this Province, by Virtue of any Powers or Instructions from the Government of *Connecticut*: AND I DO, in His Majesty's Name, charge and command all Persons whatsoever within the said Counties, as well as all other Inhabitants within the Limits of this Province, to yield due Submission and Obedience to the Laws of this Government, as they will answer the

contrary at their Peril. AND I DO HEREBY also strictly forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this, or any other Province or Colony, on any Pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess, any Lands within the said Counties of *Northampton* or *Northumberland*, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province, without a Grant or Licence obtained from the Proprietaries of the said Province. AND I DO further hereby enjoin and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice all Offenders in the Premises.

GIVEN *under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at* Philadelphia, *the Twenty-eighth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* GOD of Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

By His Honour's Command, JOHN PENN.

Joseph Shippen, *junior, Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS. 1774.

[246] EXTRACT FROM THE *Connecticut Gazette.*[1]

THESE are to notify all the Proprietors of the first and second Companies of the DELAWARE PURCHASES, (so called) to meet at the Court House in Norwich, on Tuesday the 15th Day of March next,[2] to consider of the present Situation of said Purchases, and Matters relative thereto, as shall be thought best, and necessary for securing the same. And a *general Attendance* is desired, as Matters of great Importance will be transacted at said Meetings.

Jabez Fitch
Isaac Tracy,
Joseph Griswold,
Elisha Tracy } *Committee*

Norwich, February 16th, 1774.

[246] [1] February 25, 1774.

[2] A meeting of the Susquehannah Company was called at Windham, March 9; see nos. 233, *ante*, and 259, *post*.

the same are desirous of taking some legal and proper Measures to prevent the same.[2]

Voted that Mr John Redfield & John Burgis Esqr be a Com^{tee} to repair to Middletown on the last Wednesday of March Instant & to Confer with such Gentlemen as may be appointed by other Towns and then and there draw up a suitable Petition & remonstrance to be Presented to the Honorable General Assembly to be held at Hartford in May next, on the Premisses & make Report to this Town at their next Meeting.

Voted that this Meeting be adjourned to Freemens meeting Day in April next[3] at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and the s^{d} Meeting was accordingly adjourned.

[280] Minutes of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Norwalk.[1]

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Norwalk on the 22d Day of March 1774.

Co^{ll} Thos Fitch Chosen Moderator

At the same Meeting Tho Belden Esqr & Doct^{r} Thadd^{s} Bath were Chosen and Appointed to repair to Middletown to Attend a Meeting proposed to be held there on the last Wednesday of Instant March to consult with the members of s^{d} Meeting some proper measures for ye benefit of ye Colony. * * * Adjourned to Freeman's Meeting Day Viz^{t} 11th Day of April next at 3 of ye Clock.[2]

[281] Minutes of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Saybrook.[1]

At a full Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Saybrook Legally warned & held in the Meeting House in the first Society in Said Town this 22d Day of March A D 1774

Mr William Lynde was chosen Moderator of s^{d} Meeting. And after mature Deliberation on the present alarming Scituation this Colony is Involved in by Extending their Jurisdiction over the Susquehannah lands &c the following votes were passed by a very Great Majority.

Voted that it is the opinion of this Town that this

[2] Guilford was the first town to take action on the western claim by instructing her deputies to oppose the movement in the January session of the legislature; see no. 200, *ante*.

[3] See Vol. VI, no. 37.

[280] [1] Norwalk Town Records, II, 155-56.

[2] See Vol. VI, no. 42.

[281] [1] C. S. L., Town Records of Saybrook, II, 73.

Colonys Extending their Jurisdiction over those lands Lyeing West of New York on the Susquehannah River and Challenged by Mr Penn as being within his Pattent, without first prosecuting their Claim before his Majesty in Council (the only proper place of Decision) will be Tedious, Expensive and of Dangerous Tendency.

Voted that William Worthington Esqr and Mr William Lynde be a Committee to Repair to Midletown on the Last Wednesday of March Instant & confer with such Gentlemen as may be Appointed by other Towns; and then and there draw up a Suitable Petition & Remonstrance to be presented to the Honourable General Assembly to be held at Hartford in May next on the premisses & make Report to this Town at their next Meeting.

Voted that this meeting be adjourn'd till the next freemans Meeting to be held in April next at this Place and this Meeting was adjornd by the moderator to meet again on the day aforesd at eight o'clock in the forenoon.[2]

[282] Minutes of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Stamford.[1]

At a town Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Stanford, being legally warned & met at the Town House in s^{d} Stanford, on March 22nd 1774, the following voted were passed, vizt:

1st Voted Co^{ll} Davenport, Moderator.

2nd S^{d} Meeting adjourned to the Meeting House immediately. Met according to adjournment.

3rdly Voted, that the town will appoint a Com^{tee} to meet at Middletown, with ye Com^{tee} from other towns, on the last Wednesday in March instant, there to consult proper measures to be pursued to evade the evils which the town apprehend they are in danger of concerning Susquehannah.

4thly Voted that Capt Tyler Dibble be a Com^{tee} for that purpose.

5thly Voted that Doc^{r} John Wilson be another Com^{tee} for that purpose.

6thly This Meeting is adjourned to ye 11th Day of April Next at 8 of the Clock in the morning to this place.[2]

[2] Vol. VI, no. 45.

[282] [1] Town Records of Stamford, II, 617-18.

[2] See Vol. VI, no. 46.

[221] Henry Wilmot to William Baker.[1]

Bloomsbury Square 5th Decr 1775.

Dear Sir,

By my not having heard from you, I take it for granted that you do not mean to meet me at the Board of Trade, or that I should apply to the Board of Trade to endeavour to accelerate this Business of Connecticut. I called at your House last Saturday, wishing to have spoke to you upon this Subject, because I think at least some Application should be made to the Board, to know, whether they mean to hear it upon that day. If they do we must fee our Counsel, and if the Attorney and Solicitor General serve us as they did before, yet Mr Macdonald I hope will be able to attend, for he is much better.[2]

I understood at your House that you were to be in Town some time this Week. If so, I should hope we should meet before Saturday. I beg my Compliments to Mrs Baker and Miss Conyers, and am Dear Sir, Your most obliged and obedt hble Servt

Henry Wilmot

Wm Baker Esqr Bayford Bury near Hertford

[222] Deposition of Henry Bush and Ashbel Robertson.[1]

Henry Bush and Ashbel Robertson both of Westmorland Of Lawful age testify and Say that they went from the Town of westmorland on Monday Last and on Wednesday Last they Were at Mr Brinkers[2] Mills at Lower Smithfield in the Province of Pensylvania and that they there Saw one Japack Savage[3] who told them that the town of Westmorland at Wyoming was all Cut off and Burnt When we Reply'd that we Came from there on

[221] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Off. Corr., XI, 253.

[2] That is, recovering from his illness; no. 213, *ante*.

[222] [1] National Archives, Cont. Cong. Papers (Penna. State Papers), 69, p. 33; Force, *Amer. Arch.*, 4th ser., III, 1966; Harvey, *Wilkes-Barré*, II, 854.

[2] Force has "Prinker's."

[3] Force and Harvey have "Joseph."

Monday Last and Said It was not then Done When the sd Savage Reply'd again that Certainly it was done by this time if it was not Done then for that he Certainly knew that the People from that Province were gone up to Do that in Great Numbers Every Road and further we were At Japack Hillers at the wind gap the Same Day and he and sd Hiller told us that the People from there province were gone up to Wyoming to Cut off the New England People and that they were Great Numbers Gone up and that About three Hundred People had gone from the Jersey[4] to Shemoken Last week to Join their Province People to Cut of the new England People and that he Believed their Towns ware all in ashes by that Time and that the sd three hundred people from the Jerseys Past through that County of Northampton as they went To Shemoken and further that on our way home from sd Hiller We met Silverman [Traud?][5] of Upper Smithfield who told us that Henry Fuller Sherriff and Garred Broadhead Esqr Capt Ellick Paterson had pressed Sixty men in that town of upper Smithfield and Did press his two sons and they Did go with them and that Sixty Others who they pressd Did go With them and they were gone to Cut of the Lackawack Setttlement of the New England People and further Saith Not these Deponants Dated at sd Westmorland this 7th Day[6] of December 1775.

Henry Bush
Achbel Robertson

Westmorland Litchfield County SS

Decr 9th 1775 Personally appeared Mr Henry Bush and Ashbel Robertson the Signers of the above Deposition and made Solemn oath that the Same was true according to the Best of there Knowledge Before me Silas Park Justice of the Peace.

[223] Statement of William Fitch and Others.[1]

Whereas, we, the Subscribers, with Silas Parks and others, our Associates, have Rioutously, and in defiance of the Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, seized upon, and taken possession of a Trace of Land, surveyed for the Honorable the Proprietaries

[4] Force and Harvey have "Jerseys."

[5] Force and Harvey have "Shurman Fraud."

[6] Force and Harvey give the date as December 9, although the original clearly shows a "7th."

[223] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 687-88; Force, *Amer. Arch.*, 4th ser., IV, 252-53.

of this Province of Pennsylvania af'd, situate on the waters of Lakawaxin, at a place called Wallinpapeck,[2] in the County of Northampton, for which forcible Entrys, Riots, and other illegal acts of ours,[3] Bills of Indictment have been found against us. And the Sheriff and Magistrates of the said County, producing his Majesty's Process or Writts unto us, we confess the legal service thereof, on us severally, and do voluntarily, and most chearfully, surrender ourselves to the humanity of the Honorable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, in regard to our possessions, and to the lenity of the Laws of said Province in regard to our Crimes, and will appear agreable to our Recognizances, at Easton Court, next Term. And we do each for himself, solemnly and voluntarily declare and promise, that we will in future pay due obedience unto, and be governed by the Laws of Pennsylvania, in every respect. We also disclaim all Title to our present possessions, in pursuance of any Claim or pretended Right, Us or any of Us, may formerly have had under the Susquehannah or Delaware Companys in Connecticut, and we Covenant, and promise to yield up our said possessions to the said Proprietaries, or their agents, at any time they may please to demand the same, and we do severally impower James Biddle, Esq., Attorney, or any other Attorney in the Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, to appear for us, and to receive a Declaration in Ejectment, as of any Term, after this date, and to Confess Judgment thereon, with full power to release all Errors in the said Judgment. We likewise promise that we severally will avoid all future Quarrells with our neighbours, and unite and Muster with Captain Van Ettan's[4] Company, and if necessary, are willing to march where our assistance may be required for the Defence of American Liberty, in the Common Cause, and chearfully hereafter obey all and every the Resolutions and Orders of the Continental Congress, The Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, or the Committee of Safety, of all whom, we severally and humbly crave forgiveness for past offences, and in Testimony of our sincere intentions to behave becomingly in future, we have hereunto set our hands and Seals, this Eighth day of December, 1775.

Test. Gerret Brodhead,

John Van Campen,[5]

W^lam^ Fitch,
Zadok Killam,
Enos Woodward,
Elijah Witten[6]
Hezekiah Bingham,
William Pellet,
Deliverance Adams,
Amos Park,
Matthew Clark,
Abel Kimball.

[2] Place names in the Delaware Purchase. See the map in the envelope of Vol. II.

[3] Force has "any" instead of "ours."

[4] Force has "Van Eltan's."

[224] Eliab Farnam to Zebulon Butler.[1]

December ye 8th 1775

Worthy Sir:

I would inform you of the unhappy affairs that hath happened this week on Tuesday Evening. it was informed that A N° of penemites were at Left. Shaws in arms with Design to take the people at the fort not being agreed what measure to proceed in Did nothing but Secure the Town Stock & Before I Could git to the fort the penemites had got the possession of it. and they flatered part of the people & Took them. Sum keept out of the way that are now here. Sum Run away that have not been Seen Since. Sum Say they will Take under pen if he will protect them & now I know not what Course to take. I dare not venture the Fort lest Doors should be Set open as a house is one part of the fort & by what I can Learn the Villans will be Back Soon & Say they will keep the Fort this winter. they have Search^d^ Sundry houses for our Town Stock, Broke open Chests Swore by God they be Dam^d^ if they Did not git our powder and we Should not have any here. they Say they had Orders from the Congress to take us and your people off the Land &c Sirs 10 of your men are Carri^d^ of. the Best Evidence we Can git here is Woman should be glad their Evidence ware Misaken if you think proper Sir the Bearer will give you Further Intilligence. Desire your advice in the affair as Soon as may be. they have got our muster Roole

[5] Force has "Van Compon."

[6] Force has "Wilton." Patriotism may not have been the only cause of this defection. Earlier there was evidence of some disunity among the people settling under the Connecticut claim. See nos. 117 and 120, *ante*.

[224] [1] Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Butler Papers.

Connecticut, by any Act of theirs whatever, destroy the Right their Successors have to the Land in controversy, when the Governor and company hold in Trust for their Successors as aforesaid.

History doth not afford an Instance of any Nation or People, that ever endeavored of themselves, to destroy their own, and their Successors' Right to a large and valuable Tract of Land; and it is hoped the Freemen of the colony of Connecticut would not, were it in their Power, be guilty of such Indiscretion; which if they should, would render them ridiculous to the latest Posterity.

CONNECTICUT

[71] Anderson Dana to Zebulon Butler.[1]

Esqr Butler Sir after best Complyments &c Sir according to your Desire I have taken an account of the Number of Inhabitants of the town or District [2] of Wilkesbarra of 20 years old and upwards —males—and find them to be 177: and 21 that are between 16 and 20: Sir I was at your Hous this Day and your family were all In good health: have No News at Present: and Being in grate hast: beg Leve to Subscribe my self Sir your most obedient Humble Servent Anderson Dana

Westmoreland May 10th, [177]4

P. S. Pleas to favor with a Line ye first opportunity: and give us news & Complyments to freinds

[72] Rev. Jacob W. Johnson to Zebulon Butler.[1]

Wilks Barre in Westmoreland
May 10th 1774

Sir

I hope you wont forget to advise with the Com^te of the Company or any Gentlemen you may think proper or if there be a meeting of the Company to take their voice respecting the Three Public Rights whether either of them was design^d for the Personal Property of the First ordain^d minister or only for the use of the Ministry.

[71] [1] Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Butler Papers.
[2] See no. 6, *ante*.
[72] [1] Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Butler Papers; directed to Butler at Hartford, Connecticut.

I would also Desire you sir if you think proper to propose it to Coll Dyer Maj^r Elderkin &c whether they maynt think it a duty to lay it before the Company at their next meeting to see whether ye wont do something by way of Encouragement for the First Settled minister. Since the People here are in their Infant state & many if not most very low & can do but little for his Support at present. You well know sir how the Case has been from the Begining & is now in this Respect That I need not enlarge here. The Paper I gave into your hands if tho't advisable you will make public.[2] The Reason of Law is Law & not the mere Letter. What was Law & Reason in King Solomons Day is so now in King George the III^ds Day The Right use & Improvement of any thing should always be the Final Reason of giving & receiving yea & holding fast Our Fathers Inheritance & not alienate it to Strangers God graciously Counsel you & the Assembly &c alls well

Yrs Jacob Johnson

[73] Christopher Avery to Zebulon Butler.[1]

Westmoreland May 10th A D 1774

Respected Sr As I mean^d not to mis an Oppertunity of writeing to you while you are in the service of this town I now send you this by Esqr Fitch Allthough you had but Jest Departed from here. All are well here and we have heard of no Dificulty since you left here. I am advised by some not to go to your assistance untill the meeting but hant as yet Determined About it hope to have a line from you full as soon as them Motions proposed are Determined in the Lower house.[2] If I should Delay Longer than I Expect, I should not Delay one minnit if I found that the matter should fail on them motions hope you will not fail to send Direct how the thing seems to appear and who stands appointed by the freemen &c [3] and of what allterations and the Like. your wife and family are all well but Capt Wattles who I this minit hear has got the Cholick but not bad hope he will be able to Perform famaly Duty not withstand an Ill turn of the hip now and then to be in the fation from y^r freind

Chris^o Avery

[2] Not found.
[73] [1] Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Butler Papers.
[2] No. 49, *ante*.
[3] A reference to the election for governor and council members.

tional acts, of depriving us of our property, and of binding us in all cases without exception, whether we consent or not, is considered by us highly injurious to American or English freedom.

Therefore, we do consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings and advice of the Continental Congress, and do Rejoice that those measures are adopted and so universally received throughout the Continent; and, in conformity to the eleventh article of the Association, we do now appoint a Committee to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town, touching the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Honourable Continental Congress, *and will unanimously join our brethren in America in all common cause of defending our liberty!*

Voted. That Mr. John Jenkins, Joseph Sluman, Esq., Nathan Denison, Esq., Lieut. William Buck and Mr. Obadiah Gore, Jr., be chosen a *Committee of Correspondence* for ye town of Westmoreland, etc.

Voted. That Jonathan Fitch, Mr. Anderson Dana, Capt. William McKerachan, Mr. Caleb Spencer, Capt. Samuel Ransom, Lieut. George Dorrance, Mr. Asabel Buck, Mr. Stephen Harding, Mr. John Jenkins, Jr., Mr. Barrilla Tyler, Jr., Mr. Elijah Witter, Mr. Nathan Kingsley, Mr. John Secord and Mr. Robert Carr be chosen a *Committee of Inspection* for ye town of Westmoreland.

[164] R. L. Hooper and Reuben Haines to J. Lowdon.[1]

Philadelphia, August 13, 1775

Dear Sir:

We hope this letter will find you safe at the head of your company, acting in support and defense of American liberty; a glorious cause, which must stimulate the breast of every honest and virtuous American, and force him, with undaunted courage and unabated vigor, to oppose those ministerial robbers. We hope the contest will be ended where it began, and that the effusion of blood may be providentially prevented, but, at the same time, we hope to see American liberty permanently established, to have the honor, ere long, to serve in her righteous cause; and we are well convinced that these sentiments prevail throughout this Province. You can't conceive what a martial spirit prevails here, and in what order we are. Two battalions, with the light infantry companies, are very expert in all the manoeuvres, and are generally well furnished with arms. Several companies of riflemen are formed in this city and the adjacent counties, who are become expert in shooting; besides we have sixteen row galleys, with latteen sails, now building. Some of them are already rigged and manned. These galleys are rowed from twenty-four to thirty oars, and carry each one gun, from eighteen to thirty-two pounds, besides swivel guns, fore and aft. We are told by experienced men that these galleys will prevent any ship of war from coming up this river. All the coast to Georgia is alarmed—prepared to oppose our ministerial enemies. Where, then, can these British bastards, those servile engines of ministerial power, go to to steal a few sheep. God and nature has prescribed their bounds. They can't deluge our lands, nor float their wooden batteries beyond the bounds prescribed, nor dare they to penetrate so as from afar to view those high-topped mountains which separate the lower plains from our Cannan, and from whence, should their folly, or madness prompt them to attempt it, would come forth our thousands, and tens of thousands, with gigantic strides, to wash the plains with the blood of those degenerate invaders of the liberties of mankind.

We, in conjunction with many others, presented a memorial to the Congress,[2] representing the threatened encroachments of the Connecticut invaders of our Province. It was well received, and the Connecticut Delegates and those of this Province were desired to write to their people respectively, and inclosed I send you a copy of the Connecticut letter to Wyoming.[3] Sunbury has it in charge, and it seems to be all that honorable body could do in the affair.

Our partiality for the rifle battalion is so great that we are very anxious to hear of their having distinguished themselves in some great enterprise. The partiality is natural and allowable, when from one's personal acquaintance with many of their commanders, we can and do with martial pride celebrate their distinguished abilities as riflemen and soldiers.

We are, with great esteem, dear sir, your most humble servants,

Robert Lettis Hooper, junior
Reuben Haines

Captain John Lowdon

P. S. Present our compliments to Mr. Lukens and Mr. North. Mr. Musser desires his compliments to you and them.

[164] [1] John B. Linn, *Annals of Buffalo Valley, Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg, 1877), 83-84.

[2] No. 155, *ante.* [3] No. 161, *ante.*

would not Continue or delay the Cause to have them Cited and for that reason I am extremely anxious for them & Pity them with all my heart & wish their relief. I am promised a Copy of the Trial & Sentence &c this evening which I mean to send to the Govr by Brown who sets off tomorrow morning. by the way Congress have not accepted the Cession of Connecticut made of their Western Lands [5] & tho they accepted New York, yet they would not Connecticut for fear it might have some influence in our favor on the Trial, fail not to have that Cession revoked [6] for yet beyond Pensylvania on the borders of Lake Erie we have the best tract of Country in America. at least leave a large tract of Country there for the benefit of the State [7] & only Cede that beyond as New York have done to what they have no Title. use this letter with Caution. it is wrote in hast. I wish some was left out. remember me to my friends & particular acquaintance & believe me most Sincerely yours

Eliph^t Dyer

[137] Resolution of the Connecticut General Assembly Concerning the Western Cession.[1]

Resolv^d by this Assembly that the Delagates of this State in Congress, be instructed & Directed and they are hereby instructed and Directed not to proceed any farther towards carrying into Execution the Powers Authorities & Directions to them given in and by a Resolve of this Assembly passed at their Sessions in Octr Dom 1780 touching the Cession & Relinquishment of this States Right in the western Lands,[2] for the Benefit of the confederated united States until further orders from this Assembly
Pass^d in the upper House Test George Wyllys Secret^y
Concurrd in the lower house Test S. M. Mitchell Clerk

[5] See no. 52 and notes, *ante*. [6] See no. 137, *post*.

[7] A suggestion for what later became, of course, the Western Reserve. Dyer had made such a recommendation even before the trial, the reserve being a sort of insurance if the cause with Pennsylvania were lost; see no. 113, *ante*.

[137] [1] C. S. L., Susquehannah Settlers, I, 159; *Conn. S. R.*, V, 24. Passed in the January session, 1783.

[2] No. 52, *ante*.

[138] Extract from the Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

Philadelphia, Saturday, February 1st, 1783.

* * * A committee of conference from the General Assembly, respecting the Wyoming lands, and guards being removed by his Excellency General Washington, attended in Council, and a free conference being had, it appeared to be the unanimous sentiment that two gentlemen be appointed on the part of the committee of the House, and two gentlemen on the part of the Council, to confer together on the subject, and digest of the sentiments which have been expressed thereupon. On the part of the committee, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Hill, were named; on the part of Council, Vice President and General Irvine. It appeared to be the unanimous sense of the gentlemen in conference, that Captain Shrawder's and Captain Robinson's companies of Rangers be sent to Wyoming as soon as possible, to replace the guards removed by General Washington.[2] * * *

[139] Connecticut Settlers' Agreement.[1]

We the Subscribers do hereby Covenant and agree too and with Each Other to Jointly petition the assembly of the State of New York for a Tract of Land Scituate on the waters of the Susq^h and within the limits of s^d State Sufficient for us the Subscribers our familys and those who were Destressed and Drove

[138] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, XIII, 496-97.

[2] The Continental troops were removed by Washington early in 1783. See the instructions to the two captains, no. 141, *post*. For some time Washington had sought the withdrawal from Wyoming of the New Jersey troops, whose situation had become "extremely disagreeable and distressing." Even if Congress decided to keep troops there despite the Trenton decision, Washington promised to replace them with other troops. Washington to the Secretary at War, December 11, 1782; Fitzpatrick, *Writings of Washington*, XXV, 416. See also *ibid.*, 411-12.

[139] [1] P. H. M. C., Div. of Arch. and MSS., Record Group 27, Series: Exec. Corr., 1783-84, a copy in the hand of Obadiah Gore; Harvey-Smith, *Wilkes-Barré*, III, 1312-14. The names of the subscribers are not signatures and interestingly, include those of Eliphalet Dyer and Jesse Root. See no. 142, *post*.

from here by the Savages in 1778 and who do hereby appoint Obad^{h} Gore our agent with full power and Authority to apply to the Governor and Senate of s^{d} State or to the General assembly or to any board within and for s^{d} State proper to make applycation for lands as aforesaid and in Our names and behalf to petition &c according to his best Descretion. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Set our hand, at Westmoreland the 12th day of Feby 1783

Samuel Coe
Roswel Franklin
John Hurlbutt
Nathan Bullock
Asel Burnham
Alexander Jamison
Abraham Tilbury
Joseph Cary
Andrew Dickens
John Jacobs
Betty Lester
Josiah Pell
Nathan Northrop
Abraham Westbrook
Daniel Gore
Hannah Gore
Richard Westbrook
James Westbrook
Joshua Jewel
Joseph Nandel
Thos Reed
Price Cooper
Wm Johnson
John Lanterman
Wm Lanterman
Frederick Jackson
Henry Stark
Mary Lewis
James Smith
Ephraim Tyler
Saml Stover
Nathan Stark
Welthy Gore
Hannah Gore 2^{d}
Anna Gore
Sarah Gore
Lazarus Denison
Luke Evans
John Tripp
Asahel Buck
Edward Inman
Eben^{r} Slocum
Benjn Cary
Nathl Goss
Solomon Goss
Phinehas Nash
Asel Nash
Timothy Hopkins
John Minor
James Bidlack
Stephen Sheldon
Turner Johnson
Saml Ayers
Wm Ayers
James Nisbitt
Abraham Nisbitt
Preserved Cooley
Benjn Cole
Nathaniel Cooke
Jonah Rogers
Josiah Rogers
Alexander Gibson
Benjn Lewis
Oliver Utley
James Cole
Benjn Smith
John Saterlee
Amos Draper
Simeon Draper
Daniel Sullivan
Phinehas Stevens
Thos Sawyer heirs
Joseph Leonard
Abel Smith
Phinehas Pierce
Stephen Sheppard
James Atherton
James Atherton Ju^{r}
Isaac Underwood
Timothy Underwood
John Blanchard
John Dorrance
Jabez Windship
Phebe Pettibone
John Hammond
Nath^{ll} Landon
Zechariah Hartsoff
Chester Pierce
Ishmael Bennet Ju^{r}
Ashbel Waller
Nathl Fry heirs
Nathan Waller
Nathan Cary
Jonathan Cary
Eben^{r} Hebert
Thos Neil
John Cary
James Whitney
Wm Williams
Joseph Linne

Joseph Tyler
Lord Butler
Robt Young
Thos Brown
John Kenedy
Clement West
Thos Hawks
Richd West
James Frisbee
Ed^{d} Walkers heirs
Elijah Harris
Wm Ross
Gabriel Cory
Henry Elliot
Solomon Avery
Jenks Cory heirs
John Franklin
Mathew Holenback
Alexander Forsman
Josiah Stanbury
Benjamin Carpenter
Saml Gordon
Saml Shippard
Cornelius Attherton
Avery Gore
John Jenkins
Leonard Westbrook
Sam^{s} Hallet
James Sutton
Wm Smith
Isaac Vannerman
Ephraim Vannerman
Sarah Armstrong
Uriah Stevens
Solomon Bennet
Arthur Williams
Elisha Leffingwell
John Stevens
Uriah Stevens Junr
Andrew Bennet
Sarah Bennet
Thos Bennet
Asa Upson heirs
Walter Watrous
Jonathan Woodworth
Andrew Leffingwell
Isaac Benjamin
Isaac Roads
Daniel Roosel
Wm Houk
Eli Reynolds
Eli Reynolds Junr
Saml Andrus
Ebenezer Fairchild
Saml Holiston
Thos Stoddard
Sarah Brockway
Christopher Hurlbutt
Mary Blanchard
Willard Green
Elijah Inman heirs
Benjn Slocum
Ezekiel Brown
Charles Harris
Joseph Preston
Comfort Cary
John McCluer
Thos McCluer Ju^{r}
Asa Gore
Frederick Smith
James Nobells
Gurden Hamilton
Joseph Hammond
Benjn Tuttle
Augustus Bingham
John Nobells
Jedidiah Nobells
Mathew Terrel
Robt Roath
Timothy B. Nobells
Mathew Billing
Richd Brockway
Saml Treadway
Isaac Hammond
Lebeus Hammond
Oliver Hammond
Andrew Blanchard
Peggy Blanchard
Wid^{w} Betty Dorrance
Josiah Hammond
Lebeus Tubbs
Joel Phelps
Isaac Baldwin
Waterman Baldwin
Isaac Baldwin Junr
John Tubbs
John Comstock
Henry Decker
Asel Atherton
Wm Atherton
Darias Park
John Cole
Thos Gallup
Frederick Budd
Thos Gibson
Benjn Bidlack
Saml Ransom heirs
Saml Ransom Junr
Absolom Travis
Jacob Johnson
Hugh Forsman
Mason T Alden
John Young
Zerah Beach
Peregrine Gardner
Thos Allington
Simon Spalding
John Spalding
Abel Yarington
James McDaniel
Richardson Avery

Richardson Avery Jur
Christopher Avery
Eliphalet Dyer
Wm Judd
Benjn Jenkins
Richard Barnam
Jehiel Gregory
Benjn Gardner
Zebulon Marcy
Ellis Bullock
Caleb Bates
John Carr
Nathan Lane
John Stafford
Elihu Cary
Ebenezer Marcy
Nathl Williams
Abigail Jemison
Roger Crow
Naphtali Hurlbutt
Parshal Terry
Charles Annis
Abigail Chapman
Park Woodward
James Stark
Widw Reed
Elias Church
Gideon Church
Jonathan Church
Robt McDowl
Danl McDowl
Saml Franklin
Thos McCluer
Wm McCluer
John Phillips
Joseph Thomas
Frances Phillips
Phillip Aylsworth
Richd Halstead
Henry Harding
Abner Kelsey
Barnabas Cary
Thos Harding
Richd Halstead Junr
Prince Alden
Prince Alden [Junr]
Nathan Kingsley
Daniel Ingersoll
Abraham Pike
Jonathan Prichard heirs
Andrew S Alden
Wm Nelson
Reuben Cook
Wareham Kingsley
Pelatiah Pierce
Thos Buck
Frederick Evelyn
Saml Hewlet
Benjamin Harvey
Elisha Harvey
Lucy Harvey
Lois Sweet
Simeon Draper heirs
Daniel Gore Jur
George Gore
Henry Richard
Saml Tubbs
George Stewart
Casper Richard
Jonathan Forsyth
Oliver Bigelow
Jeremiah Vangorden
Elisha Saterlee
Wm Avery
Asa Bennet
Benjn Clark
Sabin Johnson
Jeremiah Bickford heirs
Edward Spencer
Walter Spencer
Caleb Spencer
Richd Inman
Nathan Denson
John Holenback
Joseph Sprague
Jonathan Avery
Oliver Smith
Oliver Smith Jur
Nathaniel Evans
Eleazer West
Elnathan Cary
John Cary
Job Tripp
Wm Trucker
Wm Buck
Thos Baldwin
Elisha Drake
Elijah Buck
Lockwood Smith
Elijah Inman
David Sanford
Ephraim Sanford
Wm Warner
Moses Brown
Benjn Bailey
Solomon Perkins
Lawrence Myers
Saml Gore
John Gore
Jabez Fish
Elnathan Fitch
Wm Slocum
Jonathan Slocum heirs
Thos Joslon
Joseph Elliot
Noah Pettibone
John Fish heirs
John Oneal
Ishmael Bennet
John Ryon
Shubael Bidlack

James Bidlack heirs
Ebenezer Park
Joseph Clark
Benjamin Cuysar
John Fuller
James Grimes
Robt Durkee heirs
Lydia Alden
Richd Fitzgerrold
Saml Wm Johnson
Isaac Van campen
Abraham Brokaw
Jesse Root
Zebulon Butler
Asa Gore heirs
Timothy Pierce heirs
Silas Gore heirs
Obadh Gore
John Murphy heirs

The following names are minors under the age of Twenty one years
John Alden
Daniel Alden
Frederick Evelyn Jur
Roswel Kingsley
Chester Kingsley
Francis Ingersol
Artimedoren Ingersol
Abel Prechet
Jonah Rogers Jur
Josiah Rogers Jur
Daniel Ayres
Nehemiah Johnson
Wm Johnson
Daniel Lane
Nathan Lane Junr
David Lane
Jose Rogers
Elihu Rogers
Joel Rogers
Shawne Grimes
Saml Kerney
Jacob Johnson Jur
Jehoida Johnson
John Cary
Barnabas Cary Jur
Thos Joslon Jur
Benjn Park
Reuben Fuller
Jonathan Frybe
Eliphalet Drake
Josiah Church
Almon Church
Joseph Hopkins
Daniel Upson
Wm Stark Jur

[140] Resolution of the Pennsylvania General Assembly.[1]

State of Pensylvania In General Assembly Thursday February 20th 1783 A. M

In Report of the Committee Respecting the Decision of the Connecticut Claim, was Read the Second Time, & Adopted as Follows Viz.

The Committee appointed January 28th to Confer with the Supreme Executive Council, Respecting the Decision of the Connecticut Claim and to Devise Such Measures, as may Promote the Happiness & Interest of all the Good People of this state, Having Conferred with the Supreme Executive Council beg

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[140] [1] P. H. M. C., Div. of Arch. and MSS., Record Group 27, Series: Exec. Corr., 1783-84, an extract copied from the minutes of the General Assembly; *P. A.*, IX, 754-55.

[158] A List of Wyoming Settlers Divided According to Political Outlook.[1]

A List of the Householders of the Different Settlements at Wyoming who wish to Support the Laws of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Hoover
Thomas Hissam
Helmes Chambers
Joseph Vanorman
Ephr^{m} Vanerman
Nicholas Brink
John Lanterman
Nicodemus Travis
John Borelin
Low Kenney
Pelitiah Pierce
Ebenzer Taylor
James Brink
Thomas Brink
Peter Chambers
Peter Taylor
Samuel Drake
William Brink
Thomas Parks
Benjamin Raser
Elisha Courtright
Nathl Devenport
William Beatle
Peter Devenport
Peter V^{n} houten
Dorith Woodcock
John Miller
James Brink
Elisha Decker
Benj Russell
John Jacobs
Woodworth
Darias Parks
Riah Steaphens
Thomas Bennet
John Nobles
Diah Nobles
Elisha Lipenwile
James Nobles
Libias Stubs
Sam Tubs
Nathan Barlow
John Heway
Galpe
Benj^{e} Gamer
Church
Jon^{a} Church
John Roberts
Karey
Henry Decker
Jacob Woodcock
George Charles
David Brewster
Joseph Hazerman
John ONeal
James Johnston
William Fish
John Hollaback
Johnston
Drake
James Grimes
Terrell
Allenton
Moses Brown
Wardner
Saml Sheppard
Jesse Drake
Persevere Cooly
Jer^{h} V^{n} Gorden
Henry Johnson
Thos McClure
Jones Junior
W. Stanbury
Conrad Lyons
Billings
John Pillbury

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[158] [1] P. H. M. C., Div. of Arch. and MSS., Record Group 27, Series: Exec. Corr., 1783-84. This list is not dated but is bound in with copies of letters between the Pennsylvania commissioners and the claimants exchanged in April, 1783.

Under Connecticut

James Spraig
Benj^{a} Bailey
Tho Bolwin
John Hide
Douty
Stephen Fuller
Harris
West
Thos Brown
Abitt
Jos. Ellot
Labias Sills
Paul D Shott
Henry Tousman
Isaac Bennett
William Ivory
William Ross
Lord Buttler
Robert Young
Jabas Fish
Justis Jones
Abel Perington
John Hagerman
Matt^{w} Hollaback
Nathan Dennison
Wm Hooker Smith
Fitzgirl
Jiles Slocom
Simon Spalding
James Sutton
William Hibbard
Edwd Spincer
Caleb Spincer
John Durrings
Ballding
Daniel Pierce
Abel Pierce
James Adderton
Assial Adderton
Saml Halliott
Obediah Gore
Lieut Moyers
Samuel Gore
Jauslin
William Slocom
Evans
Buck
Trucks
Sandford
Jacob Johnston
Johnston
Reuben Herrington
John Fitch
Ab. Westbrook
Ephraim Tyler
Thomas Reed
William Jackson
Leonard Westbrook
Daniel Gore
Jewell
Fred Jackson
Price Cooper
Joseph Randell
Assa Burnam
Charles Annist
Robert Jemmison
Nathan Northoop
Rausele Franklin
John Halbert
Benjamin Jenkins
Old —— Jenkins
Windship
Jon^{a} Foresight
John Blancher
Robt M Dowell
Phinias Pierce
Partial Terry
Jonathan Terry
Solomon Bennet
Thomas Todder
Samuel Coe
Trip
Nathan Bullock
Joseph Cory
Samuel Ayres
Alidon
Reuben Cook
Nannassa Cady
Jonah Rogers
Benjamin Cole
Roben Jones
Isaac Benjamins
Daniel Ingison
Nesbit
Samuel Ransom
Phinias Nash
Badlock
Benjamin Harvy
Nathan Kinsley
Frederick Eveland
Keth
Nathan Cook
Nathan Cary
John Cary
Ishmail Bennet
Walder
Elijah Innman
Richard Innman
Thomas Kenney
Daniel Sherrod
Richard Brook
Bingdam
Leb Hammon
John Hammon
Josiah Hammon
John Jenkins
Stephen Gardner
And^{w} Blancher
Frederick Smith
Joseph Hammon
Yeal

would desire Dr Johnson & Col Root agents for this State to give said Assembly an Account of the tryal of the cause between this State & the State of Pennsylvania at the court holden att Trenton Novembr 1781 Ajd to thursday 2 oClock PM

Voted that this Company are determined to pursue their just Claims to the lands contained in our deeds from the Indian native proprietors of the Susqh Lands & make application to the Honble Continental Congress for a proper Court or Commissioners to hear & determine the same according to the 9th article in the confederation of the united States & that they will use all lawful means in their power to maintain the present settlers in their possessions untill the Congress appoint a Court & that Court determine the right of Soil between the Company & Pensylvania & that the standing Committee or any three of them be desired to warn a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company to meet at Hartford as soon as it is Convenient giving three weeks notice in the publick papers of the time & place of sd Meeting to choose an agent or agents to represent sd Company at sd Congress & Court & to make all necessary preparations therefor & the proprietors are desired to be present at sd meeting by themselves or their Agents

Voted

[162] Jonathan Fitch to Zebulon Butler.[1]

Wyoming May ye 21st 1783

Dear Sir by Mrs butler I have this opertunity in hast to Inform you that as to our affairs hear they Remain much as when you left this place Robinson is Very friendly & Joind heartly in Cellebrating the Good nuse of peace—as Mrs butler will be able to Inform as to the presen State of my famely mrs Fitch was put to bead on the 11th Instant with another fine Son the Childe has ben Very much unwell but hope he is not daingrous. The woman is well. I am agoing to Set out for to Explore the Indian Country this Instant I have got forty Signers for to take up a township of Land I wold be Glad of your assistance in the matter as we are not of those mr Gores assosiates[2] the Reason is that the mode of mr Gores prosedings in a matter of so Great a magnitude predicated on so slender a foundation and big with unenumarable disorders & begains to bring on its affects therefore I Cold wish

[162] [1] Originally in Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, but no longer extant. [2] Nos. 139 and 142, *ante*.

to take up a townships Sepperate & without any Connection with them in the parchies & if it may be Consistant Cold wish you to Inform & Recommend to the Governor of New York State of my Intentions & you may depend on it that those adventurers are of such Carricter & porsest of a Good principle as may be Instromentual of making as good a Sosiety as Cold be wisht to Inhabit any town in the united States We wold not wish to be Considered as Sufferers aney other way then if it Cold be possible to have one years payment allowed at Least or longer time if the State wold be willing to wate for the purchase mones and shold we obtain a Grant we wold be obligated that Each man settel his Right in the term of one year from this present Instant and arrect Saw & Gristmills in sd term for the benefit of its Inhabitants as well as an advantage of setteling the Country Sir your favior will Greatly oblige your friend in hast I Remain your friend & humble Sert

Jonathan Fitch

[163] Petition of the Susquehannah Company to the Connecticut General Assembly.[1]

To The Hon. General Assembly now Sitting in Hartford

The Memorial of the Subscribers a Committee of the Susquehanna Company have expended large Sums in purchasing the Title of the Lands containd in their Deed from the Indians & have also been at great Cost in Settling & defending the same, and had a just Confidence in the Title of this State to Said Lands;[2] that in full Expectation of a favourable Issue of Said Cause the Said Company chearfully contributed large Sums toward the Trial of Land the Same before the Court appointed by Congress to decide the Dispute respecting the same Lands between this State & Pensylvania. And contrary to their Hopes[3] & confident Expectations Said Court decreed in favor of Pensylvania against the Jurisdiction & Title of this State. Your Memorialists further Shew to your Honors that from general Report & the Information they have been able to procure, the Conduct of the Court on Said Trial hath been too extraordinary, to Induce

[163] [1] C. S. L., Susquehannah Settlers, I, 162.

[2] The following words are crossed out here: "Confirmed to them by the assembly of this state."

[3] "Hopes" was substituted for "expectations."

Daniel Gore Six
John Inman three
Christopher Hurlbut three
Mason Fitch Alden two
Abraham Westbrook. one
Phineas Nash. one
Elisha Satterly one.
Jabez Fitch one
Jonathan Smith one
John Phillips one
Silas Smith one
Thos Harding one
Obadiah Gore one
John Kenady one

Sheriffs

Lord Butler one Hundred and Seventy
Mason Fitch Alden one Hundred and thirty Eight
William Hooker Smith fifty five [4]
Thomas Martin thirteen
Lawrance Myers thirteen
John Swift twelve
Cornelius Cortwright five
Benjamin Jenkins three
Leonard Westbrook two
Simon Spolding two
Daniel Gore two
Abraham Westbrook two
John Hide two
John Inman three
James Westbrook one
William Jackson one
John Hurlbut one
Christopher Hurlbut one
Benjamin Bailey one
John Trusdale one
Jonathan Rosson one
John Hollenback one.

[4] Some measure of Smith's influence is reflected in this vote. He had declared there were fifty men at Jacob's Plains alone, some thirty-six of whom had signed a loyal statement with him. Apparently his influence did not carry far beyond his own neighborhood. Smith actively sought the office of sheriff.

Jonathan Smith one
Leonard Lott one
Abel Yarrington one
Benjamin Smith one
John Jinkins one
Daniel Hawley one
Nathan Cary one

[14] Timothy Hosmer to John Paul Schott.[1]

Farmington Feby 2^d 1787

Sir

The News of this Country Col. Franklin will be able to Communicate to you. The Tumults in the State of Masachusets have Grown to a Serious War. The Insurgents (or as they Call themselves Regulators) are in arms upwards of Two Thousands Strong.[2] Genl Lincoln is in Pursuit of them with Four Thousand Troops but hath not yet overtook them so as to Come to any Action. The war is Carried on by the Three West County^s Vz Worchestor Hampshire & Berkshire, it is a very Inflamatory disordor and Catches accross the State Line. Many of our People feel the Influence of the Disease and are Waiting the Event of this Present Expedition. If the Regulators are Successful I Think it Probable that the New England States will be Generally thrown into Confusion. will it not be Advantageous to the Susquehannah Settlement, let the event Go which way it will. If Government succeeds those opposers must look for some other Place to make their Residence and I have no doubt but numbers of them will flee to your Goodly Country: If they Fail (the Governmental Troops) we Shall be Flung into a State of Anarchy, from which a new form of Government must Grow, from the Feebleness of the present Foederal Government, it is not likely it will be attempted but a Monarchical of some kind will it is most probable Grow out of it. If so we have all the reason to draw this Conclusion That the holders of the Lands will have

[14] [1] M. H. S., Pickering Papers, LVII, 123, marked "copy" and in an unknown hand. Hosmer, who was a military surgeon during the Revolution, had been recently chosen as a commissioner of the Susquehannah Company; *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution* (Hartford, 1889), p. 374, and *Susquehannah Company Papers*, VIII, no. 268.

[2] The reference, of course, is to Shays' Rebellion.

Nevertheless for the Sake of ending the unhappy controversy in Peace & Love I am rather inclind to come to a Division of the Lands agreable to the President or Example set us by King David very Simular to the present Case

The King gave all the Lands appertaining to the House of Saul to Mephebosheth. Afterwards the King gave away The Same Lands & even the whole to Ziba upon which a Controversy arose betwxt Mephibosheth & Ziba who was heir in Law to the forsaid Lands Seing a grant was equally made to both. The King ends the controversy by ordering a Division to each one as fellow Commoners in Law to Said Lands. This medium of ending the Controversy I have proposed Some time ago agreeable to the Divideing Lines drawn by Congress [2] betwixt the East & West branches of susquehanna Setting off the East branch to Connecticut Proprietors & the west to Pensylvania. This medium of compromisement I would still propose & urge agreable not only to the Royal Example above But also a late Settlement of Massachusets & New York.[3]

If it should be objected that the Decree at Trenton was Definitive And gave the Right of Jurisdiction & pre-empton to the State of Pensylvania consequently the Proprietors of the State of Connecticut have no right to a Division.

Answ^r That Decree at Trenton was either Inclusive of the Right of Connecticut in common with that of Pensylvania or Exclusive. If inclusive then we have a Right of Division even by that Decree, or if supposd by the Objector, To be exclusive, we nevertheless have a Right in Law to plead the most favourable construction wherfore tuurn the Tables which way-soever the Objector pleases we have still a Right in Law to an equitable Division. And on this Bassis we Rest the whole matter. Do therefore Petition and plead only for Law Equity & Justice to be done us. If it should be farther objected that to make a Division of so considerable a Tract of Country to so few & inconsiderable company of Proprietors would be too much. Is it too much to pay for the Price of so much blood spilt & Treasure left on this hostile & unhappy ground who-where Is the man in all Pensylvania would give such a price, I am sure If it was to do again I would not purchase it at so dear a Rate.

But what great thing is it: Seperate the Lands of worth from those of wast & worthless, what have the Proprieters now

[2] Johnson has reference to a resolution of Congress in 1775; *Susquehannah Company Papers*, VI, nos. 240 and 241.

[3] See *ibid.*, VIII, no. 93, note 4.

on the ground but a moderate farm to be sure if we take in their Posterity with them.

If it be objected That the state of Pensylvania can't give away Lands that are the Property of Governor Pen or the Land-holder under Him Answr we want no such Gift But only what we have a Right to in Law equity & Justice. we dont come to the Assembly to begg a Gift but to protect & defend us in the enjoyment of our own.

Should it be Said we are now a County & Have or may have benefit of Common Law, what need we more. Be it so. As the present State of things are This will not prevent Hostilities vexations Law suits Tumults & Confusions among us. But I submit the Cause to the supreme Arbiter of the universe and wisdom of the Assembly of the state of Pensylvania. You will please Sir to enforce the Reason Law & equity of divideing these controverted Lands as above proposed. And you will in so doing be an Advocate in the Suffering Cause of Right & Oblige Yours &c

Endorsed: Rec^d Mr Johnson's letter, rec^d of him Feby 7, 1787.

[18] Journal of Timothy Pickering's Visit to Wyoming.[1]

Wednesday Jany 3^d at 12 o'clock, set out from philadelphia, with S. Wheeler, & went that night to his house, 20 miles.

Jany 4th proceeded for Bethlehem: but being informed at Shultz's tavern that the Creek Tohicken, & the Branch were too high to be forded, I went another road, to the left, for Quakertown; & there was advised to take another left hand road, which passed by Cooper's tavern (6 miles from Quakertown) where I lodged. Both these roads, it was said, made as short a way to Bethlehem, as that usually travelled: but they are not so good: from Coopers, in particular, the land is very stony.

Jany 5th (Friday) Rode to Bethlehem, & breakfasted; then proceeded to Haller's tavern, near the Wind gap. Here I found M. Holleback.

Jany 6. Left Hallers, & proceeded 16 miles (to Learnar's) on our way to Wyoming.

[18] [1] M. H. S., Pickering Papers, LVII, 39-84, in Pickering's hand.

[2] [2] *Jany 7th* (Sunday) proceeded 12 miles to Tobyhanna Creek. Just on the other side lives one *Luce,* who formerly (about 16 years ago), agreed with Mr Allen (Andrew) for a tract of 250 acres of land at Lackawanack Creek, to pay £80. p. 100 acres, after 8 years quiet possession: but Luce says he never had 3 years quiet possession. in the 3^d year he was driven off by the New England people; & then he went to live on Juniata. About 3 years ago the Pennsylvania settlers were notified to return & take possession; which he did; but was again obliged by the N. E. people to remove, leaving a large quantity of grain on the ground. He then went into the hut which he now lives in, & which he found ready built, by Tobyhanna Creek. He here supplies travellers with *rum* & *victuals:* but has neither *grain* nor *hay.* (Luce says he was the first occupant of the land he claims at Lackawannack.)

Tobyhanna, at the present fording place [3] has steep banks, and a muddy bottom. At this time, the water was up half way my horse's sides. Tis about 3 rods wide.

From Tobyhanna we went forward to Kelly's (formerly Bullocks tavern) 17 or 18 miles, & 7 from Wyoming. Here our horses got a little bog hay; & it being near dark, & the road very bad, I concluded to stay at Kelly's till the next morning. Holleback & Oehmig went on to Wyoming. About 7 miles from Tobyhanna we crossed the *Lehi,* where it is about 4 rods wide & was nearly as deep (with a rocky bottom) as Tobyhanna. Bear Creek is about 2 rods wide, has a very rocky bottom, [4] is rapid, was now about 3 feet deep, & lies about 8 miles from the Lehi. From Bear Creek to Kelly's is about 2 miles. So the whole distance from Learnar's to Wioming is about 36 miles, to which add 16 (the distance from Hallers to Learnar's) & 68 (the distance from Phila^a to Hallers) & you have 120 miles for the whole distance from Phila^a to Wyoming.

36
16
52
68
120

About miles from Learnar's you enter the Great Swamp. There after passing miles of higher ground, you enter that part of the swamp which is called the *Shades of Death;* and miles farther, you enter Bear Swamp which is also a *branch* of the Great Swamp.

The swamps are filled chiefly with white pines & hemlock: but there is a mixture of proper spruce, beach, maple, black [5] birch & wild cherry tree. The high grounds between the swamps are but moderate risings, tho' pretty rocky. And it seems that but few parts (not exceeding 2 miles, if added together) of the swamps are miry; the other parts are rocky.

[2] Numbers in brackets indicate page numbers of the journal.

Jany 8. Left Kelly's before sun-rise, and came to Wyoming to breakfast. 3 miles from Kelly's I crossed *Laurel-Run,* in one hour's riding. The road along the run excessively rocky, & for several rods the run has got into the road, & gullied it 3 and four feet deep. In one mile more I reached the top of the mountain, by a very easy ascent. Here I had a view of the Susquehanna, & the flats on each side. Wyoming seemed just at hand; Yet was 3 miles distant. It cost me half an hour to descend the mountain, part of the way pretty steep. The rest of the ground to Wyoming consists of several ranges [6] of very moderate, swelling hills, with low grounds, fit for meadows between them. Thro' one of these low parts (which is called a swamp) runs a small creek, which running about a mile below the town lots of Wilkesborough turns & runs up near to the lower end of ye town lots into the Susquehanna

The mountain, is exceedingly barren; bearing only bushes and a few oaks and pines of small growth. All the high grounds, indeed, from this to the Blue Mountain, appeared alike barren.

AT WYOMING. *Jany 8.* In conversing with Jno Holleback on the articles of *rum* & *whiskey,* he informed me that he was in the practice of distilling whiskey, when grain was plenty: that he used to sell one [7] gallon of whiskey for 2 bushels of rye, which two bushels would make at least 4 gallons; and his wood cost him nothing but the cutting and halling: ☞ for every body cuts wood where he pleases on the un-inclosed grounds; and none are inclosed but the *flats.* Rye whiskey (he says) is preferred, because more fiery than whiskey made of wheat, which is soft and mild; tho' rye produces rather the most liquor.

WHISKEY. To 1½ bushel of chopped (or course ground) rye, add 8 quarts of malt made of rye, for a mash, and so much water as will fill a hogshead. To the whole add so much good yeast as the heat or coldness of the weather requires, to produce a proper fermentation. The mash having been duly fermented, is put into the cooper and distilled.

[8] *Jany 8.* EVENING Col^o Butler & Capt. Schott called to see me on the subject of the proposed elections. I had given Col^o Butler a copy of the law & of the printed notifications,[3] in the forenoon. He thought it prudent to advise the *Committee* of the matter, before the notifications should be issued; and was to consult Capt. Schott, who is one of the Com^tee Capt. Schott now

[3] No. 2, *ante.*

confirmed the necessity of this measure. He said the Com^{tees} were appointed to watch over the settlements, to prevent any measures being taken which might be injurious to their rights: that the people had suffered so much, & had so often been amused with proposals which in the end they had found deceitful, they had become extremely jealous; and would therefore hardly enter into any measure not previously [9] approved by their committee. At the same time he added, "That he did not doubt the people would readily come into the election," or words to that effect, by which I understood him to mean, "that they would elect a representative, councillor, &c." As Mr Franklin, one of the Com^{tee}, was absent[4] (in Connecticut) & probably might not return in time to sign the notifications with Col° Butler & me, I closed with his & capt. Schott's proposal; & accordingly furnished them with copies of the act & notifications which they undertake to send to Mr Jenkins at Lackawanack & Mr Hurlbut at Nantikoke (the only two others of the Com^{tees} now in the settlement) to meet us at Wyoming to-morrow evening, to converse on the matter of the elections.

In the forenoon, on my presenting [10] the act to Col° Butler, he hesitated about joining in the conducting of the election; because he had uniformly declined all offices, & had determined not to accept of any. But I reminded him of his having acted as moderator at the meetings of the inhabitants; and that the business committed to him, Franklin & me, by the act, was of a nature exactly similar to that of a moderator; & therefore I hoped he would consent to act. He admitted the likeness of the two cases; and as he made no farther objection, I conclude he intends to join in executing the business committed to us by the law.

Jany 9th In the Afternoon, Dr Smith & capt. Hover (from Jacob's Plains) called on me, to converse on the subject of the elections, & to get copies of the act, to show to their neighbours, who were anxious to see it. I gave each of them a copy of the act, & of the printed notifications. The Doctor said their settlement, to the amount of 50 men [11] (two or 3 excepted) were for receiving the laws.[5] After some conversation, the Doctor handed me a paper (directed to me) signed by him for himself, & for Abraham Westbrook, and by Samuel Hover.[6] In this paper they say they entered into recognizance, in conformity to the law, and

[4] Franklin was attending a meeting of the Susquehannah Company; *Susquehannah Company Papers*, VIII, no. 268.

[5] *Cf.* no. 9, *ante*. [6] No. 1, *ante*.

took the oath of fidelity to the state of Pennsylvania, that they hold themselves bound by their oaths, & are ready to pay obedience when called upon; they also profess their joy at my coming with the laws. The Doctor said if I could name a day when I would be at his house, he would give notice to his neighbours at Jacob's Plains to assemble, that they might make enquiries & receive information, relative to the public concerns of the settlement.

[12] EVENING *Jany 9.* Saw Mr Hurlbut at Col° Butler's. After a conversation on the Wioming affairs, I asked him what was his opinion on the subject of the proposed election. He answered, that he was in doubt what would be best. He expressed his apprehension of more difficulties arising from the suits already commenced in N°umberland County, than from any other provision in the laws. The people of that county were unfriendly to the Wioming people, and the same justice could not be expected from them as from juries of their neighbours.

In answer, I observed, That the clause in the act, authorizing the further prosecution of suits already commenced in N°umberl^{d} county, to judgement & execution, was a common provision, inserted in all the laws for erecting New-Counties; and in that, as well as other clauses of the act, the different and peculiar circumstances of this people were not adverted to; that it appeared to me probable, that on a proper representation [13] of this matter to the legislature, relief w^{d} be granted, so that all the inhabitants of Wyoming might be put on precisely the same footing in respect to suits at law; and that in this and all other points of grievance relief might be expected more speedily & effectually, thro' the agency of their own representatives in Council & Assembly, than in any other way.

Jany 11th This morning I despatched James Whitney with copies of the act, and notifications signed by Col° Butler & me (Mr Franklin not being in the County) to deliver and post up thro' the whole settlement from Lackawanack to Tioga, on both sides of the river, I also wrote four letters (all of the same tenor) addressed to Zebulon Massey at Tunkhanock, Col° Nathan Dennison at Wyalusing [14] Rosewell Franklin at Wysocks, and Capt. Simon Spaulding at New-Sheshekin.[7] The intention of the letter was to obviate the objections which might arise against the election, & which I had heard mentioned at Wilkesborough, and

[7] No. 3, *ante*.

to state some of the advantages which would result from their making the elections. Those gentlemen were named to me by Col° Butler & Capt. Schott, as suitable persons so to be addressed, for the information of themselves and neighbours, to whom I desired them to communicate the letters. Butler & Schott entirely approved of the contents of the letters.

AFTERNOON Major Jenkins from Exeter, old Mr Thos Bennet from Abraham's Plains, Major McCormick from Kingston, Capt. John Swift from Shawnee, Mr Martin from Nantikoke, and divers others, came to my lodgings, to speak & hear in relation [15] to the proposed elections.

Major Jenkins's first objection was to the oath of allegiance, which was that prescribed for the tories. [On my first arrival I was informed that Mr Franklin (who rec^d a draught of the bill the evening before he set off for Connecticut) at some stage on his way to Connecticut, wrote back to (Jenkins I think) to prevent the election being held before his return, telling him that it would be destruction to the people, and that the oath of allegiance prescribed to be taken was the *tory oath.*] [8] This I removed, by giving the history of that act, for want of which a large body of valuable citizens had been excluded from the rights of freemen; and that without it, all the freemen in the county of Luzerne who had been residents within the state during the operation of former laws, & omitted taking the oath of allegiance, would be in like manner excluded. These with other observations appeared to give satisfaction on this head. [16] I then entered at large on the subject, pointing out the advantages which would doubtless flow from an admission of the laws of election, and assuring the company of the friendly disposition of government towards this settlement; and seeing the principal members of government had individually said that the actual possession of the settlers and their fathers and grantors, on which improvements had been made prior to the decree of Trenton, ought to be confirmed to the present owners. I could not entertain a doubt but that government would devise an equitable plan for such confirmation: That the difficulty lay in the interfering claims under Pennsylvania; for as many of the claimants had legal titles under Pennsylvania, & had paid valuable considerations for their lands, at the same time

[8] Franklin's letter has not been found, but *cf.* no. 4, *ante.* The brackets are Pickering's. For revision of the test laws see Robert L. Brunhouse, *The Counter-Revolution in Pennsylvania, 1776-1790* (Harrisburg, 1942), 179-81.

that Government should give relief to the New England settlers, the like regard to justice and equity would oblige it to provide for a reasonable compensation to those claimants [17] whose lands sh^d be confirmed to the present actual possessors. That I would undertake to say that Government would confirm such lands as a gift to the people here: but if some consideration was to be paid for them, I believed it would be a moderate one; and that if the sums so paid should be inadequate to the just demands of the Penn^a Claimants, then Government, I trusted, would supply the deficiencies, by grants of waste lands elsewhere.

Jenkins said He did not believe Government had any friendly designs towards the settlers, but only meant to deceive them; and that as soon as the laws should be introduced, ejectments would be brought, & they should be stripped of their lands. That an honourable member of Council told him (at Philadelphia) that the lands were honestly theirs, by the laws of God and nature but the laws of Pennsylvania would take them from them. If (said he) the Assembly [18] really meant to do us justice, why do they not confirm our lands to us, in the first place? I answered That if the people still kept up their jealousies, if they could place no confidence in the state, there remained no chance of bringing the dispute to an amicable conclusion. That because Government had done wrong in times past, it did not follow, that they must continue to injure them; that the transactions he referred to had been since reprobated by all persons in & out of government; and that if any judgement could be formed by the public acts & private declarations of the members of government, the Council & Assembly had certainly the most friendly dispositions towards them, & would assuredly pay a due regard to their equitable claims.

I asked him what were the lands of which he demanded a confirmation? whether the old possessions which I had described, or all the lands contained in the Susquehanna purchase? [9] He said [19] that the purchase of the Indians was a good one;

[9] Pickering was here touching a basic problem in the dispute. The faction in Wyoming led by Franklin had gone on record as favoring confirmation by Pennsylvania of the whole of the original purchase from the Indians. In Congress, William Samuel Johnson, acting as agent of the Susquehannah Company, had hinted that proprietors would get compensation outside Pennsylvania in Connecticut's Western Reserve; thus he had made a distinction between shareholders in the Company and actual settlers in Wyoming, a distinction long made by Pennsylvania and rejected by extremist leaders like Franklin and Jenkins; see Vol. VIII, Introduction, pp. xxix-xxxiii.

and that he had as good a right to go & settle 20 or 30 miles west of the Susquehanna, as on his own particular farm, being one of the Susquehanna company: but that for his own part in particular he only wanted the confirmation of 600 acres of land; for that he considered himself as much entitled to the lands he had taken up since the decree at Trenton, as to those of wh. he was before possessed.

I told him, in plain terms, that if they persisted to claim the whole Susquehanna purchase, they would hazard the loss of all their lands, that Government would never yield to such demands, or to any thing beyond their actual possessions prior to the Trenton decree: that the great body of land contained in this county was too valuable to lie any longer vacant, on account of this dispute; [20] and that as government were united in their dispositions to confirm the equitable rights of the people, so they were equally united in their determination to oppose their other claims; and if these were persisted in, forcible measures would be adopted, to put an end to them; & if Pennsylvania once armed for the purpose, every man of common sense must see the folly of opposing.

As he laid much stress on the Susquehanna purchase, I gave the history of the Indian Deed, as it was unravelled before the court at Trenton, and related to me by Mr Wilson & Mr Sergeant:[10] But Jenkins professed to disbelieve them.

After two hours conversation, and more points being started, the company rose to go, it being near dark. I am to visit [21] Jenkins at his house (at Exeter) & several other persons, on the other side of the river, agreeable to their invitations; when the subject is to be again discussed.

EVENING I am informed that the company in general think it will be proper to hold the election, and that this is now the prevailing sentiment, so far as the minds of the people have been discovered.

FRIDAY *Jany 12.* A man living a mile below Holleback's called to ask for a copy of the act, to satisfy himself whether there was any foundation for what was reported down where he lives, viz. that if they accepted the laws, *they w^d have to pay 12 years back taxes.* I gave him the act, and assured him he [22] might make himself perfectly easy on that head, as no such thing was thought

[10] James Wilson and Jonathan D. Sergeant had been two of Pennsylvania's agents at the Trenton trial.

of; and that I was satisfied that not a penny of back taxes w^d be demanded of them; adding, that the opposers must be put to hard shifts to support their cause, when they propagated such groundless stories for that purpose.

FORENOON I went up to Jacobs Plains, to Dr Smith's. He immediately sent out to collect his neighbours. Capt. Gore and others (about 10 in all) presently assembled. I related the substance of what had passed the day before between Jenkins & me, and added what other observations occurred; and they all appeared satisfied, & thanked me for the trouble I had taken to give them information.

[23] Dr Smith had asked me (on the 9th) who were to be deemed freeholders, to vote for Justices of the peace? for "that when Patterson & the rest of them were here, they admitted only a few to vote, who had Pennsylvania titles."[11] He renewed the subject now, and desired me to mention my opinion to his neighbours.

I then repeated what I had said to the Doctor. That for the purposes of the ensuing election of justices, all persons holding lands in fee under the Connecticut grants, must be deemed to be freeholders; that they certainly were & w^d continue such until better titles were shown; and that without this construction of the act, it would be a nullity.

(Sent 2 letters to Mr Hodgdon, requesting copies of the laws for electing Justices of the peace, a copy of the act erecting ye county of Luzerne, and of the decree of the Court at Trenton.)

[24] SATURDAY *Jany 13.* Nicholas Brink, Gilbert Van Gorden & Leonard Westbrook called on me. The two former live about 3 miles below the Shawney Plains; the latter at Jacob's Plains. Brink lives on a lot surveyed for Dr Ewing, containing about 170 or 180 acres, of which above half is hilly or mountainous. If the Penn^a titles were confirmed, Brink was to give the D^r *a guinea an acre,* which however Brink thought a very high price. He has lived in the settlement about 6 years; but was warned (by written order of Franklin) to move off by the 20th of December, or abide the consequence. Capt. Swift of Shawney was to take some of his men & see this order carried into execution. But he had not yet been disturbed; & he then asked my advice whether to move or not. I advised him by all means to remain on the ground; and told him I w^d speak to Capt. Swift on the subject.

Van Gorden bought 150 acres of John Van Campen, about 15

years ago, on Shawney plain & mountain, less than half is [25] on the plain, at 20/ p^r acre. He said that if he, and others in the same situation, should not have their lands restored to them, at least they should have their monies refunded, with interest.

These three men took the oath of allegiance.

EVENING Col° Butler & Capt. Schott came to see me. In speaking of the election, they gave their opinion That if Franklin returned, and with any extraordinary encouragement from the Susquehanna Company, he would make every effort to prevent an election, even to the bringing men in arms: but that if open force were not used, the election would take place.

They said that Ethan Allen was one of the Com^tees of the Susquehanna Comp^y & that he would doubtless be with Franklin at the meeting at Hartford, & probably come with him to Wioming, together with one Beach,[11] another of that Com^tee. I had before supposed that Allen would be at Hartford & that it was likely he would be here at the Election; tho' I did not know he was of ye Com^tees

[26] SUNDAY, *Jany 14th*. There lives at Wilkesborough an old gentleman named Johnson,[12] who was formerly minister to the people here, who at this place had erected a church, which was burnt by Butler & his Indians in 1778. Mr Johnson still preaches to the people in private houses here & in all the neighbouring settlements on both sides of the river. This day he preaches at Shawnee. He is said to be very constant in performing divine service on Sundays: but receives nothing for it from the people, except now & then a trifling present of a few bushels of grain.

Neither are there any school-houses: tho' here and there the people have employed a temporary school-master.

EVENING. At Capt. Schotts with Col° Butler: learnt from them that the people were consulting about the candidates for offices; & several are applying for votes: wh has a favourable aspect.

[27] MONDAY *Jany 15th*. On friday we had a severe frost, after a snow on Wednesday. Saturday was cold, but the air growing milder. Sunday a very pleasant day. Last night it began to thaw sensibly, & rained. This morning the rain continues, the air very warm.

[11] Zerah Beach; see Vol. VIII, Index.
[12] Reverend Jacob W. Johnson; see Vol. V, Index.

AFTERNOON Crossed the river to Kingston, with Col° Butler & Capt. Schott, & went to Mr Law^ce Myers's. He, with his brother & another young man (all from Maryland) keep a small store of goods, wet & dry. Myers was formerly a lieut. in Schotts company, and deputy sheriff to Col° Antis, Sheriff of Northumberland. He is now a candidate for the Sheriff's office.

Here we were informed That it was evidently the mind of most of the inhabitants of Kingston, that we should hold the election.

About a dozen of the inhabitants happening to come in, & among them [28] a Mr Enos, I was drawn into a conversation on the subject of the elections, in which I mentioned the principal reasons which sh^d induce the people to adopt the measure; which appeared to be satisfactory. Mr Enos has not long resided in the settlement, but holds a Connecticut right. He appear'd to be a man of good sense, and pretty well informed.

TUESDAY *Jany 16*. Crossed the river this day with Col° Butler, & Capt. Schott, to go to visit Major Jenkins at Exeter. On our way we stopped at old Thomas Bennet's, at Abraham's plains, who pressing us to dine with him, we agreed to return from Jenkin's by 3 oclock, for that purpose. About 2 miles beyond Bennets we met Jenkins coming to Wilkesborough, on business. He said if he had known that we were coming, he w^d have staid at home. We parted, went to a Mr Smiths, and then returned to Bennets.

[29] I have seen more industry at Mr Bennets than at all other places in the county. The old man was near his house, with another hand, breaking flax; and when we entered the house, we found his wife & two daughters spinning. The room, too, was hung round with cloathing, chiefly of their own spinning, and hanks of linen yarn, like the Low-Dutch houses in Jersey. The old man put on a brown linen coat, waiscoat & breeches, of their own fabric, save the weaving which is well executed in the settlement. His wife said that since their sheep had been destroyed, they were obliged to content themselves with linen garments; & the old man said that use rendered him comfortable in them. They dined us well & hospitably.

EVENING Returning by the way of Myer's, we stopped a few minutes, finding Mr Jenkins there. Lord Butler (the [30] Colonel's son) was with us. He is a candidate for the Sheriff's office, & got engaged with Jenkins; so capt. Schott & I off on foot for

the ferry, leaving Col° Butler, who staid till his son had done conversing with Jenkins. The Col° now informs me, that tho' Jenkins has all-along declared his determination not to join in the election, yet that he heard him speaking with another man about proper characters for officers, for the purpose of fixing the tickets. He says also, that entering into conversation with Jenkins, & repeating some of the reasons why an election sh^d be held, he discovered less opposition than formerly; particularly when he mentioned my opinion that all persons holding Connecticut titles for their lands were to be deemed freeholders, in voting for Justices of the peace, it seemed to give great satisfaction. Butler says he also told him that the design of my [31] visit to him to-day was for the purpose of having a conversation with him. On which Jenkins replied, that if he had known that, he w^d have turned back when he met us: that he w^d therefore come to see me at Wilkesborough, the latter end of this week. This looks well: and I begin to think that Jenkins is convinced it will be best to hold the elections, on the principles I have advanced: but as he has warmly & firmly opposed, decency requires that he lets himself down gently & by degrees, & after repeated conversations with me & others who are in favour of the measure; on which he may at length acknowledge that there is reason for changing his opinion & conduct.

I suppose this afternoon at Wilkesborough, he had some communications with Wm Slocum, another [32] warm opposer, who spent an hour with me on Monday evening, alone, & who, at first, said, whatever others might be willing to do, he should hold fast his *general* claim to the Susquehanna lands, as well as his *particular possession.* Nevertheless, before we parted, he appeared to be satisfied with the expectation of the people's holding their original farms, actually settled & improved before the decree at Trenton: for I in plain terms told him that nothing more w^d be granted by the Assembly of Penn^a but that I had no doubt so much w^d be yielded, & on easy terms of payment, if any payment sh^d be demanded. Just as he was going I drank to him; & when he rec^d the bowl, he prefaced his drinking with "Here's wishing that you & other good men may bring about an amicable settlement."

[33] WEDNESDAY *Jany 17.* Went this day to Nantikoke & Newport. At Nantikoke we (Col° Butler & capt. Schott were with me) called on Mr Hurlbut, the Com^tee man. We conversed but little on public matters: however, Hurlbut concluded with saying,

"That it was and had been his opinion, that the election should be held."

At Newport (about 9 miles from Wilkesboro') we stopped at Mr Alden's, a son of Major Alden. Here we found a Mrs Jameson, an elderly woman of agreeable manners, and a good understanding. She was clad as it might be expected an industrious, prudent woman would be; and I find her family has uniformly exhibited examples of industry. She was curteous, & pressed us to call and take a bed at her house. She remarked that I must be [34] tired of staying so much at Wilkesborough, & urged me to spend a day at her house. I told her that perhaps by this time twelvemonths I might bring my wife to see her, and that I sh^d take pleasure in doing it. Just at this time she understood I was a New-England-man. This gave her much pleasure; and she thought well of the state, that they had commissioned a Yankee on this business. She is a native of Ireland, & came when a child, with her parents to Boston, & resided some little time at Londonderry, whence they removed to Connecticut, where she had spent the greater part of her life.

Major Alden had notice from his son that we were at his house: so the old man & his wife came thither. He bid me welcome. Pretty soon he began to speak on the subject of the election: expressed some doubts: [35] and made some objections; but these were grounded on mistakes, & so easily removed. He prefaced his objections with saying "That he wished not to be overjealous & suspicious; *for that jealousy & suspicion were the inseperable companions of little minds.*" We dined at his sons; and the time being too short to go far into the subject of election & its consequences, the old gentleman said he would come up to see me at Wilkesborough. "I am pleased (said he) to find it easy to converse with you; I did not know but they had sent a man whom we could not speak to."

Alden's son told me there was a large body of bog oar near them, wh. had been tried & found of a good quality. He said also that about a mile from his house there was plenty of good mountain oar. A mill stream ran near his house, where works might be erected.

[36] THURSDAY *Jany 18.* MORNING A Mr Kilburn (a carpenter of Wilkesboro') called to converse with me, & I think went away satisfied of the propriety of holding the election. He appeared to have thought that Connecticut & the Susquehanna Comp^y had a good title to this land, that the decree at Trenton determined

nothing but the jurisdiction, and that the right of soil stood on its original foundation. This led me to express my mind fully on the subject. He said he had been told by persons whom he thought men of veracity, that Dr Johnson, as well as Colo Dyer, said publicly, that the Federal Court had been bribed to give their decree in favr of Pennt. I answered That I was persuaded Dr Johnson's good sense & [37] prudence would have prevented him from ever making any such declarations *on a mere suspicion;* and if there had been any *evidence* of it, certainly it wd have been a good & sufficient ground for demanding another trial; but as this had never been urged, it was doubtless a false report; because no *gentleman* would hazard such a declaration *on a mere suspicion.*

I observed further That whatever party lost a cause in court or on an arbitration, it was extremely common to complain of corruption or partiality in the court, or jury, or arbitrators: that I believed the present complaints of the Trenton decision spring only from a like disappointment; and that such stories were diligently propagated by a few [38] busy members of the Susquehanna Company (of which I believed 49 in 50 totally abandoned the cause) for the purpose of keeping up the quarrel, from a hope to reap something in the event of it. That if they could rouse the people here to acts of desperation, in opposing the authority of Pennt they hoped the state might at length grow weary of the contest, & give up the lands.

After a long conversation, he retired, thanking me for the information I had given him; & saying *that he had hardly expected to be indulged in the freedom he had taken to request such a conversation.* I assured him it gave me pleasure that he had called.

[39] FORENOON Went with Jno Holleback across the river to see Capt. Swift, at Shawanee. Swift gave us a narrative of some parts of the contest between the Yankees & Pennamites, since the decree of Trenton. He particularly mentioned the conduct of Armstrong & Boyd.[13] The Yankeys had agreed, before their arrival, to lay down their arms, at the instance of some Pennsylvania agents; & accordingly grounded them by J. Hollebacks. This was on condition that the troops in the fort also surrendered *their* arms to these agents; but the latter refused so the agents advised the people to resume their arms, & go to their

[13] John Armstrong, Jr. and John Boyd; see Vol. VIII, Index. The episode described involving these two men occurred in August, 1784.

homes, & to defend themselves, if molested by the troops. They retired accordingly.

After this, Armstrong & Boyd arrived, with the militia. The former (particularly) desired the people to testify their submission to government, by surrendering their arms. [40] The people said that they had once done it, to the other agents, or commissioners. Armstrong said that he wished to be able to give personal evidence of their submission; he and Boyd at the same time declaring upon their honour That no advantage should be taken of their delivering up their arms. The people were jealous of a deception: however, at length, 'Squires Mead & Martin pledging their honour also that no advantage shd be taken, the people (reluctantly) laid down their arms, to the number of 60 or 70 rifles & muskets. As soon as their arms were grounded & they by order had marched from them, a platoon of the militia took possession of them, & immediately began to dispute about the disposition of them. The arms were thus given up to *private plunder.* Previous to the surrender, the militia had been formed into a sort of square; and now the Yankies were inclosed, [41] & marched as prisoners, with a platoon in front & rear, & two ranks, marching by files, on each flank. It was not enough to trepan them by this dishonourable artifice: to add *insult* to *treachery,* Armstrong ordered the drums & fifes to strike up *Yanky Doodle.*

As soon as they arrived at the fort, near 30 of them were immediately confined as prisoners; being pinioned, & their hands, besides, tied behind them; and in this condition they were ordered to lay down in the barn where they were lodged, & the sentries had orders to kill instantly any man who should attempt to get up.

At one period of the contest, after the people had been driven from the settlement, four persons only for some time kept the adjacent woods, & harrassed the pennamites. These were Capt. Swift, Capt. Satterly, Phineas Stevens & Waterman Baldwin. At this time Charles Stewart came into Wyoming; and finding [42] what daring attempts were made by those four men (& fearing probably that the people might return & collect to them) sent capt. Sims to them, with an offer of a *hundred half joes* if they would leave the country. One (or more) was for receiving the money, & then still keeping their ground, in order to retaliate, by this deception, in part, for the treachery which had been practised by Armstrong: but Swift would not consent to do it, he rejected the proposal, despising the very idea of such deceipt. They kept their ground accordingly, & the people soon collected

to them in numbers. Soon afterwards, the violent & extravagant conduct of the Pennamites engaged the notice of Government. Many of them were indicted, and the whole retired from the settlement.

In this struggle a few were killed & wounded on each side.

[43] EVENING. We returned to Wilkesborough. Matt. Holleback had been to Kingston, at a meeting of the people there. About 50 had assembled. Mr Jenkins was present, & warmly opposed the election; urging his former reasons; & again absurdly declaring that the law for erecting the county of Luzerne was unconstitutional: for that when the bill was reading for the last time, after it had been published for consideration, Colo Antis (member from Nºumberland) objected to the boundary line on the west side of the river, & proposed that instead of running a west course from the mouth of Nescopeck, it shd run a northwest course: That this motion was agreed to, & the law altered, which *therefore* was *unconstitutional.* He had mentioned this a week before at my lodgings, in presence of the people met there, & I had answered, I supposed satisfactorily, as he ceased to object. But I learn from all quarters that he [44] is a wilful, obstinate man. I told him that bills were published for consideration, for the very purpose of discovering errors, & defects, that they might be corrected & supplied at the last reading, when they were to be passed into laws. But besides, in the present instance, he was totally mistaken in the fact: for that the alteration of the boundary lines he mentioned was made by the *supplementary* law. But he persisted in asserting that it was done by the first law, in the manner he stated. I told him I had not the first law with me: but that it could not be presumed that the legislature, with the first law before them, would insert a clause in the supplement, stating an error in the boundary line, & then declaring the alteration, if this very thing had been done by the first law; [45] or, in other words, that they would not recite an error in fact which had no existence. But he would not give up the matter, that the boundary was altered by the original law; and I did not chuse longer to contend against a palpable absurdity.

FRIDAY *Jany 19.* Went this day with Colo Butler & Mr Bailey to dine with Dr Smith, at Jacob's Plains. We agreed to go to Lachawanock on Monday, to meet the inhabitants there by noon; & Dr Smith undertook to give them notice, that they might assemble. The Dr said that Mr Finn, the Baptist minister who lives there, had also expressed a desire to converse with me.

Wrote to Capt. Swift, that if I were informed when the people shd meet at Shawwanee, I wd attend them, if there were no objection to it.

[46] SATURDAY *Jany 20.* Dined to-day with Capt. Schott.

In the morning wrote to Mrs P. desiring her to ask Mr Hodgdon to send me copies of the petition of Pennª & Connecticut, or either of those states, to Congress, to appoint a federal court,[14] & of the order of Congress thereon;[15] that I may know what were the points submitted to the court; as tis pretended that they went out of their way, in judging of the right of soil as well as of the jurisdiction.

Took a walk along the bank of the river, beginning at the bend, & going down as far as Button-Wood island. The bank along the bend is in a ruinous condition, tumbling in & washing away at every thaw after frost, & at every fresh. The earth is extremely tender, & without [47] any gravel or stones for perhaps 10 or 12 feet in depth. Many acres have already washed away since the N. England people settled here. There is not a tree or bush along the bend, for upwards of a half a mile. I see no chance of preserving the lots along that bank from destruction, unless the bank should be formed into a gentle slope, & seeded with some deep-rooting & strong swarded grass; and this would be a work more laborious & expensive than will probably be undertaken for many years to come. After turning the point, the bank downwards seemed pretty secure, both grass, trees & bushes growing on it; tho' here & there was a breach which, if repaired soon, the bank may be saved with little difficulty.

[48] SUNDAY *Jany 21.* No preaching at Wilkesborough.

MONDAY *Jany 22.* Went to Lachawanock (Pittstown) to meet the people there, pursuant to notification. It was a snowy day, which probably occasioned a thinner meeting than otherwise there wd have been: However, there was nearly a room-full, I judge about 25. Mr Finn was not present.

After the act relative to the election had been read, I desired the company to make every objection which occurred to them.

1. Objection. Some mentioned their fears of being [49] obliged to pay back taxes ever since the decree at Trenton

[14] The petition came from Pennsylvania; Vol. VII, no. 74.
[15] *Ibid.*, no. 80.

A. This probably was a groundless fear. When their distresses and inability to pay even present taxes sh^{d} be properly represented to the Assembly, by their own representative, there was little doubt of their being exempted from all back taxes. But with respect to future taxes, altho' their present unhappy condition might justly entitle them to an exemption for a year to come, and the Assembly might feel disposed to grant it, yet as that would give umbrage for discontent among all the people on the other frontiers of the state, they w^{d} probably be called on for taxes: but then those w^{d} be proportioned to their ability. As they had neither houses nor [50] barns of any value, & but very small stocks of cattle, their taxes must necessarily be extremely small. And even these w^{d} perhaps be more than counterbalanced by the grants of the Assembly for opening roads & other public purposes. The Assembly had already granted £300. which is to be applied for the purpose of opening a good road to Philadelphia, which must be the great market for the produce of this county; and perhaps a farther sum may be granted to continue that road from Wilkesborough to Tioga.

2. Objection. There are named in the act Zebulon Butler & John Franklin. Col° Butler was well known to have held a commission in the Continental army: why is he (and we thro' him) treated with so little respect that his title is not given him as well as to Col° Pickering?

A. By Col° Butler, That the Assembly of Pennsylvania did not practise given titles unless to their own officers; that Col° Pickering had just been [51] commissioned by the government, & therefore it was proper to give him his title.

3. Objection. Pennsylvania has used us ill and deceived us: we are afraid they mean to deceive us again.

4. Objection. If We receive the laws, writs of ejectment will immediately be brought, & the people turned out of their possessions.

Answers. Such as I have repeatedly given in other companies of the people. I also proceeded to observe That if they thought the government now meant to deceive them, & consequently that a majority of the rulers were wicked & unprincipled men, it was not possible for government to do anything wh. c^{d} gain their confidence. If the Assembly were to pass a law to confirm their lands to them; yet if composed of wicked men, they [52] c^{d} repeal the law, as soon as the people had submitted & suffered the laws to

take their course; This reduced the company to a dilemma; & they then saw the necessity of beginning at some one time to place a confidence in Government.

☞ One of the people present asked me if I should come to live here; I answered yes, of necessity, if the laws were introduced. If that were known (said he) it would give the people more confidence in what you say; for some are jealous that you are sent here to draw them into a snare. I then added That I sh^{d} not only live here, but I sh^{d} want some land to raise provisions for the support of my family, because it w^{d} be a good while before my offices w^{d} yield anything of consequence; and therefore I w^{d} now purchase enough for a farm; [53] if I could get it at the rate at which it was selling under the Connecticut title; and I w^{d} purchase nothing but a Connecticut title: for I had such a confidence in the good disposition of government to do what was equitable to this settlement, that I was willing to take my chance with the people of obtaining a confirmation of that title on reasonable terms. The same person then replied, This being known, it w^{d} give great satisfaction to the people: for if you should deceive them, you will then be in their power to take revenge: Another person then remarked, But how easy will it be for the pennamites to reimburse to Col° P. any monies he shall now pay for Connecticut titles; and he may purchase for the purpose of drawing us into his measures, & yet run no hazard at all. I then declared That I w^{d} pledge my honour & my life, that [54] while the people of the settlement held only under the Connecticut title I w^{d} hold by the same & by no other. That I had a wife & 5 children with whom I sh^{d} move to Wilkesborough; which I certainly sh^{d} never dare to do if I now meant to deceive them. That I must of necessity move hither, because the laws could not be carried into execution, without the exercise of the offices wh. I held; and in order to exercise them I must be here. But I added, That tho' I was willing to take my chance with them, by purchasing connecticut titles at the rates at which they were selling, provided they proceeded in the election; yet if the people should refuse to hold the election, I would not then give six pence an acre for their best lands: for if after the State had at their request erected them into a county and given them an opportunity of electing their own officers, by which they would enjoy every right & privilege enjoyed by [55] the other freemen of Penn^{a}, if after all this they sh^{d} refuse to receive the laws, I had no reason to expect that the state w^{d} ever make another offer *in peace:* Arms would then *compel* submission to government.

5. Objection. Penn^a c^d not raise an army to come against us. The people would not fight for the sake of the Land-Jobbers. And if three thousand men were to come against us, we need not fear; for 100 boys raised in this settlement would stand a 1000 of such troops as w^d come against us. Or if they did break up the settlement, 100 boys whom he (the objector) could muster, w^d keep 3000 men in perpetual alarm &c &c.

A. (what is too obvious to relate: and that Penn^a had as good riflemen in her 5 frontier counties as any in this settlement however valiant, &c &c)

[56] TUESDAY *Jany 23^d*. Proposed to Col° Butler & Capt Schott the expediency of holding meetings in the towns of Wilkesborough, Nantikoke Kingston (with Exeter) & Shawanee, for the purpose of giving the people true information; as many idle & false stories were propagated to deceive them. For the meeting at Lachawanock had evidently a good effect, the warmest opposers going away satisfied, & the wavering being confirmed. They agreed; and Col° Butler issued notifications to all those towns.

WEDNESDAY *Jany 24th*. Mr Samuel Allen came over from Kingston this afternoon, to converse with me. He informed of the proceedings of the meeting at Forty-Fort,[16] before noticed page 43. Jenkins warmly opposed the [57] election; and said *it was in his power to stop it* but sh^d not do it if a majority appeared in favour of it.

Mr Allen mentioned the Trenton decree & the manner in which it was obtained, as the matter had been reported to him: So I went into a long detail on the constitution of that court, showing how fairly it had been formed, & the absolute necessity of its being constituted with such powers as it had exercised. If in fact only 3 members out of 5 agreed in the decree, it was immaterial.[17] &c &c. I also explained the affair of the Indian deed. He appeared to be perfectly satisfied. He mentioned a new thing. I had only heard before that *the Judges were bribed:* it was now said that Col° Dyer (the most zealous agent on behalf of Connecticut, & one deeply interested in the Susquehannah Company) was also bribed by Pennsylvania, to betray the cause of Connecticut & of the Company.

[16] Forty-Fort was in Kingston.

[17] The Trenton decision was announced as unanimous, but among Connecticut people the belief persisted that two of the judges were in fact opposed to the decision reached.

[58] THURSDAY *Jany 25th*. The inhabitants of Wilkesborough assembled: upwards of 50 men were present, including a few from Kingston, &c.

They were desired to ask any questions relative to the election, where any doubt remained in their minds as to the expediency of holding it.

The grand point insisted on was the confirmation of the title to their particular farms: if this were granted, they sh^d be satisfied: and not one man appeared desirous of supporting the Susquehannah Comp^y in their claims. The few who intimated that they had general interests in those claims expressed a willingness to relinquish them if their particular farms could be confirmed to them. But they feared an adoption of the laws w^d strip them [59] of their possessions.

I asked if the inhabitants of this settlement were entitled to superiour privileges above all the other citizens of Penn^a? Nobody answered. I observed That if titles to land were disputed elsewhere in Penn^a the parties resorted to the laws & trials by juries for decisions; & that they had no other remedy. That the same laws were now tendered to them; and that by receiving them they would then enjoy equal rights & privileges with the first citizens of the state. That the trials of their titles must be by juries of their neighbours, that they could not be held out of the county, and that if there were appeals, to the supreme court, yet that court must sit in the county, and the juries of that court must be composed of inhabitants of the county. And thus they w^d enjoy the constitution & every right of freemen in Penn^a. And could they complain because *greater* privileges were not granted them, than any other citizens enjoyed?

[60] Mr Cary said They were not able to defend their rights in courts of law: They had been stripped of their moveable property by Patterson & others acting by authority from Penn^a & now had not wherewith to fee lawyers & bear other charges of lawsuits.

I then said That I had been reasoning on the ground of mere law, & showed they if they pleased they might now enjoy all the rights of the freemen of Penn^a. But that I wished to put them on a better footing, on account of their distresses occasioned by the general destruction of the settlement by the Indians, by 'Squire Patterson & his assistants, and by the two sweeping floods.[18] These losses & sufferings (particularly those occasioned

[18] For Alexander Patterson, see Vol. VII, Index. Severe floods occurred in Wyoming in March, 1784 and October, 1786.

by Patterson & others pretending to act under the authority of the state) had excited a general sympathy, and people now said they ought not to be driven from their actual possessions, such as they held & improved [61] prior to the decree at Trenton: That on this equitable ground there was a fair prospect of their succeeding to obtain the confirmation of their farms; and that this claim would be more effectually supported by their own representatives in the council & Assembly than in any other way whatever. That if they refused to go into the election, and yet were to petition for their farms, it would be an insult to the Assembly. For the plain language of such conduct w^d be, That tho' they had petitioned for a seperate county, & it had been granted, tho' they had prayed to be authorized to elect their officers agreeably to the Constitution & the laws, & promised to support such officers in the full administration of the laws, and this also was granted: yet that they suspected a majority of the Assembly were bad men & they could not trust them, or receive the laws, untill their land sh^d be confirmed. I added That [62] this was probably the last peaceable offer the Assembly would make them: & that if they refused it, the next step w^d be to raise & send a body of troops to *compel* them to submit to the laws: that all who sh^d resist the government w^d be deemed rebels, & be punished as such. That they themselves acknowledged Penn^a had the right of jurisdiction, that jurisdiction was the right of making and executing laws, and that resistance in arms w^d of course be rebellion.

Col^o Butler read Major Judd's letter.[19] Judd says "if they held the election, they w^d be compleatly *saddled* with the laws of Penn^a."[19] On this an old man (Mr Hide) wittily remarked "That he was more afraid of the *halter* than the *saddle*."

Much more was said; for the conversation lasted about 2 hours. The general disposition appeared in favour of the election.

[63] THURSDAY EVENING *Jany 25.* Parson Johnson was at the meeting to-day. He told Col^o Butler That he could answer all my questions. &c. I proposed to the Col^o to go & see him this evening. We did so. He immediately began on the subject. I found him possessed of all the prejudices of the warm abettors of the Susquehanna Comp^y claim, & in full belief of all the falsehoods & misrepresentations which have been industriously raised & propagated to support it, and of some absurdities peculiar to himself.

[19] No. 4, *ante.*

He believed the charter of Connec^t was better than that of Penn^a. That the Indian deed was a good one. That the original produced at Trenton was not the fair one, & was only kept by the Comp^y but not intended to be used. That after receiving that of the Indians, the Comp^y got another, in a fuller assembly of the Indians, & this was perfectly fair. That this had been sent to England. That it had been [64] returned, & fell into the hands of the Pennsylvanians, who kept it & would not produce it at the federal court, & that they still had it:[20] That the great men of Penn^a & among them the great Mr Wilson, acknowledged that these lands belonged to the Con^t people, by the laws of God & nature; but that the laws of Penn^a would take them from them: that laws contrary to the laws of God & Nature were not to be obeyed. That the Court a[t] Trenton had no right to decide any thing but the *jurisdiction.* That the Controversy was between the two *states,* that the Susquehanna Comp^y had never submitted their right of soil to the decision of that court, & that Conn^t could not do it, for they had given it away to the Comp^y. That tho' the decree said the right of preemption was in Penn^a yet as Mr Penn had so long neglected to purchase of the Indians, the Susquehanna Comp^y had a right to step in & purchase. That the Trenton Court was an [65] unconstitutional court, that in that article the Confederation was unconstitutional, that the Court ought to have consisted of a majority of 13, judges, one from each state, that it was a defect in the articles which he with others early observed; that the court being unconstitutional their decree was illegal & void. That Col^o Brearly was an unlawful judge, for he had given his opinion long before That Conn^t had no title to the land in dispute: That when questioned on that point by Col^o Dyer, he denied his having given such opinion, or did not remember it, and that if he had given such an opinion, *he had now changed his mind; upon which Col^o Dyer consented to his sitting as one of the judges.* (I suppose Mr Johnston & others who tell this story of Col^o Brearly, understood that he finally gave his opinion against Connecticut.)

I answered all these objections: but the old gentleman w^d believe no fact [66] however plain or probable, if it contradicted his former belief; nor in argument abide by any consequence resulting from any proposition he had before admitted; and at last, when hard pinched, and all farther evasion failed, he crowned all with this remarkable declaration, *"you are of one opinion & I am*

[20] Zebulon Butler first made this charge; see Vol. VII, no. 160.

of another. I am fixed, and shall never change till the day of Christ comes to judgement."

FRIDAY *Jany 26.* Went with Col^o Butler to attend a meeting of the people of Nantikoke. Full 50 were assembled. I met with more opposition than at any meeting elsewhere; but it arose chiefly from a few rash young men. Old Mr Alden also spoke; and tho' he repeated the sentiment, "That Jealousy & suspicion were the [67] inseperable companions of little minds & therefore to be guarded against;" yet in spite of plain facts & conclusive reasoning he persisted in his jealousy & suspicion, that because Penn^a had injured & oppressed them, in the case of Patterson, Armstrong & Boyd, therefore the state w^d persevere in their oppression & that the law I brought to hold the election, was only a snare to catch them; and he concluded with an expression in the spirit of Parson Johnson, That his opinion was fixed.

☞ Perhaps the most difficult characters to reason with are the young & the old; the former are too sanguine & rash, the latter think that "years teach wisdom"; & having long entertained their prejudices, it is next to impossible to eradicate them.

Mr Harvey & Northrup, both men in years, were also opposers. Harvey has lately returned from Hartford [68] where he saw some members of the Susquehannah Comp^y & got his ears filled with fine stories, not only of the undoubted maintenance of their most extensive claims of land, but of independence itself.[21] The whole Susquehanna purchase he said was their honest due. Harvey brought to the settlement this report, "That if there had been present at the meeting of the Susque^h C^o at Hartford in December, only *one* person from Wyoming, they w^d have made a declaration of independence." One Center also from Hartford, made the same report, to Col^o Butler & others.

I asked the company whether they were ripe for independence, & desired it? Yes! answered three or four of the *young* men. No where else has this been *avowed;* and this I suppose the mere effect of rashness & ignorance, not of a preconcerted plan. I am fully [69] satisfied that not one man in fifty entertains the idea; indeed it appears that the design is rather intended to be kept concealed from the body of the people; and tho' Dr Hamilton's letter (clearly enough expressing it) [22] had been made

[21] There had been some talk of making the Susquehannah Company lands and part of New York into a separate state; see Vol. VIII, Introduction, pp. xxxvi-xxxvii.

[22] *Ibid.*, no. 182. But Hamilton's letter does not clearly call for a separate state. He does mention a forthcoming visit by Ethan Allen to Wyoming; this fact was probably the source of the inference drawn.

public by Dr Smith; [23] yet Franklin pretended that it had no such meaning, & put such glosses upon it as blinded the people. But Major Judd's letter brought by Harvey confirms the point; [24] and there is other corroborating evidence. On every occasion therefore I make known to the people the crafty but wicked & ruinous designs of their few leaders.

After a long conversation, & answering a variety of questions, Harvey & others declared, that tho' they had jealousies of the state, yet they believed that *I* had no intention to deceive them.

[70] Notwithstanding the opposition I met with at Nantikoke, yet it appeared to me that, on the close of the debate, many minds were soothed & satisfied, & that there will be a majority for the election. Mr Hurlbut (the Com^tee man) who lives there, & is well acquainted with the people, confirms this opinion. ☞ He is a sensible, discreet man, & as fit as any man I have met with for a *justice of the peace* in his district.

On our return Col^o Butler told me that Major Jenkins had lodged at Nantikoke (at young Alden's) the night before, & had visited a number of houses. This accounts for the opposition. He had been down there to prepare them for the meeting. He is an obstinate man with but little discernment, and only makes bold and ill-bred assertions, without argument. Old Mr Stanbury speaking of Jenkin's father, said "he had more sense than honesty." But as [71] to the son, I think he has as little of one as the other.

SATURDAY *Jany 27.* Went with Butler & Schott to Forty-Fort, to attend a meeting of the Kingston & Exeter people. It was a large meeting, probably of 60 or more. And tho Jenkins gave sundry striking proofs of his ill manners, ignorance, absurdity, folly and obstinacy, yet upon the whole, it was a meeting (as Friends say) "very solid & satisfactory, and many hearts were tendered," and satisfied, which before had been either wavering, or opposed to the election. All of them (even Jenkins) disavowed any intention of independence.[25]

[72] EVENING On our return we stopped at Myer's. There was a Mr Bingham there from Sheshekin earnestly speaking on

[23] *Ibid.*, no. 199, notes 5 and 6. [24] See note 19, above.

[25] The speech attributed to Jenkins and printed in *P. A.*, 2nd ser., XVIII, 666-67, is probably apocryphal. According to Oscar J. Harvey and Ernest G. Smith, *A History of Wilkes-Barré* (Wilkes-Barre, 1927), III, 1550 n, it was furnished by Steuben Jenkins. It hardly fits the mood of Jenkins as described by Pickering.

the election. He had been present at the latter part of the meeting. After listening a little while, I discovered him to be a man of exceeding good sense, & therefore took some pleasure in conversing with him & explaining the motives to & consequences of the election; and the evident designs of the junto of the Susque^{h} Comp^{y}. He admitted the reasons to be conclusive. He asked (as the only difficulty resting on his mind) in case of trial of the Connecticut title, whether after a verdict of a Jury in the County, at the Supreme Court, there could not be an appeal to a court of Chancery, or other court, *out* of the county? I answered That I believed not. That trials of titles to land were regulated by the Common Law, which required [73] them to be in the county where the lands lay. That there was a High Court of errors & appeals in Penn^{a} but I did not know its powers. That there was a difference between trials of *personal,* or transitory, & *real* actions: that the former might be tried in any county; but that in every court, even on the last appeal, I had no doubt that the latter must be had in the county where the lands lay.

Several persons were present listening most attentively to our discourse; and I am persuaded it will be of no small use.

SUNDAY *Jany 28th* No public worship at Wilkesboro'. This morning Mr Bailey informs, That Parson Johnson has *changed* his mind; & thinks it will be best to hold the election!!! (See page 66.)

[74] Sunday Evening. Stephen Jenkins is down from Exeter: says he has been pressing his brother, major Jenkins, to cease opposing the election; has brought a note from him to Capt. Schott, in these words

(I forgot to take a copy. The substance was this. That if the election of Justices c^{d} be postponed till after the ensuing session of the Assembly, he would not oppose the holding the election of a representative &c. but on the contrary use all his influence in favour of it.)

Capt. Schott asked me what was my determination relative to the election of Justices. I answered, That I could ease Major Jenkins's mind on that head; for I had concluded not [75] to appoint the time of meeting until after the other election was over; and then meant to consult some of the principal gentlemen of each district as to the time and places in the districts most convenient to the freeholders for holding the elections. This

captain Schott is to write to Major Jenkins. This conversion, or yielding of Jenkins is a wonderful event: but I give him little credit for it: he sees the tide is turning (or rather turned) and makes a virtue of necessity.

MONDAY *Jany 29.* Met the people of Shawanee (Plymouth) this afternoon. It was in a snow storm; which with the shortness of the notice, occasioned a thin meeting, about 20 persons present. [76] Mr Nash began the debate. His first declaration was, "That the Assembly w^{d} do justice, & give the land to those who ought to have it." After he had made his speech, I repeated his own words (as above) & remarked, if it was so, there was nothing to dispute about. But then I found him unwilling to trust to the justice of the assembly, until the titles to their lands sh^{d} be confirmed. On one hand they admit that they cannot support their titles in a court of law; and yet continually dwell on the *justice* of their titles. But they speak of the laws of *Pennsylvania* as singularly unjust; and in a manner which shows that they believe the laws of any other state would *secure* & confirm their titles. Pains have been [77] taken to diffuse this erroneous opinion among the people. Major Jenkins is always repeating it. The councillor mentioned page 17, it seems was M^{r} McLean.[26] If he made the declaration there noted (That the lands honestly belonged to the people here, by the laws of God & Nature; but that the laws of *Pennsylvania* would take them from them) it was a very imprudent as well as absurd one. The laws of God (if distinguished from the laws of Nature) must be found in the bible: but that book is not introduced into courts in deciding questions of property. The laws of Nature may perhaps be intended to mean *the principles of Natural Justice:* But property & titles to land are objects of the *positive* laws of *Society,* and have existence among men living in a state of nature; except [78] so long as actual occupancy shall continue. The question in dispute, then, must be decided by the positive regulations of the Society within which the contested territory lies. In respect to the *general* title, the United States form that Society; and the *general* title being determined, the *particular* titles must be established in the particular society within whose jurisdiction the lands lay; & this is Pennsylvania; and if, taken on *strictly legal* ground, the Connecticut titles cannot be defended, they must regret it as a *misfortune,* & not magnify it into a *grievance.* But on *equitable*

[26] James McLene.

ground, I have admitted not only the possibility, but the *probability* of supporting their claims; and on this idea the people seem generally [79] to acquiesce in the measure of holding an election.

The Meeting at Plymouth was not satisfactory; it bore some resemblance to that at Nantikoke; and yet I have reason to think the few active opposers will not have much influence.

TUESDAY *Jany 30.* Rec^d from Mr A. Westbrook a paper signed by him, Dr Smith and others of Jacob's Plains professing their attachment to Government;[27] also a note from the Doctor & Mr Westbrook & Capt. Hover, offering (for themselves & the electors of Jacob's plains) to be a guard to Col^o Butler & me at the election, if any violence should be attempted.[28] I advised with Col^o Butler; & we concluded it best that no person sh^d appear in arms; which answer I del^d to Dr Smith.

[80] WEDNESDAY *Jany 31.* I learn from various quarters that the considerate people at Nantikoke are uneasy that I there met with a reception so defective in decency & respect; but I made light of it; because a want of decency was manifested only by a few young men, who wanted consideration, & who I believed, had been inflamed by Major Jenkins.

Old Harvey's opposition is easily accounted for. He has not (at least on the valuable part of Shawanee plains in his possession) *even* a *Connecticut* title. The whole was some years ago taken in execution, and appraised, agreeably to the Connecticut laws, to satisfy a large debt he owed to Joseph Fry of Middletown; & the moment Penn^a law can operate he must hall up stakes & depart.

[81] THURSDAY *Feby 1. Morning.* I hear of no opposition intended to the election.

Evening. The Election has gone on with great quiet & regularity, A *private* fray happened in the forenoon, between two of A. Westbrooks sons and some others: but it seems they had got in liquor: and as soon as Mr Westbrook discovered them, he parted the disputants, & sent his sons home; telling them "That if they wanted to fight, they might do it to-morrow: & not on the day of election."

There were also two men, pennamites, up from Wapollopy, whom some of the warm Yankees got scent of, and immediately sought for. They [82] were found at Jno Hollebacks; and got a

[27] No. 9, *ante.* [28] No. 10, *ante.*

severe beating. It was said These two men had been active under Patterson in driving the Connecticut people out of the settlement. I find their names were George Charles & Jno Pottman. They, with one Cortwright, had been with me in the morning, & taken the oath of allegiance. Cortwright said he had heard threatenings had been given out, That if they attempted to vote, they w^d be ill-used; and asked my advice what they had best do. I did not hesitate to recommend to them to avoid the election if they found such threats had been uttered; that if they were lovers of peace, they had better retire, than hazard a disturbance of the election. Cortwright answered [83] That he w^d rather retire than do that. In this sentiment I thought both Charles & Pottman acquiesced. Cortwright accordingly went off, and escaped unhurt: but the others loitered, and were beaten. It was said Cortwright had been remarkably cruel in his treatment of the settlers, at the general driving.

No other disturbance happened; except a private quarrel arising about the manner of paying for some liquor

141 persons have taken the oath of allegiance, to qualify themselves as electors. 130 of them took the oath this day, & received Certificates therof.

The poll was closed between nine and ten o'clock and at ½ past 2 in the morning the Inspectors and Judges had [84] gone thro' the examination of the lists of electors, votes & tally papers, & made a public declaration of the names of the persons elected; many Electors being present, & waiting to know the issue.

The persons elected are

		Votes
John Franklin, Representative		145
Nathan Dennison, Councillor		97
Lord Butler	Sheriffs	170
Mason F. Alden	Sheriffs	138
Nathan Cary	Coroners	107
Jno Dorrance	Coroners	96
Jonah Rogers	Commissioners	105
Christ^r Hurlbut	Commissioners	103
Nathan Kingsly	Commissioners	100

[85] FRIDAY *Feby 2^d.* The Judges of election have returned to me the names of the persons elected; and delivered me a box

sealed agreeably to law, & containing the votes,[29] lists of electors and tally papers; there being no Justice of the peace to receive it.

I consulted them, Capt. Spaulding an Inspector, and Col° Butler on the time & places which w^d be most convenient for the meetings of the freeholders to elect Justices of the peace. It is concluded that this election be held on the same day, viz. Thursday April 19th, in all the districts. The meeting [86] for the 1st district to be at Col° Butlers House in Wilkesbarré: for the 2^d at Forty-Fort, in Kingston: for the 3^d at Capt. Spaldings, in Ulster (Sheshequemink). The 3 Judges consent to preside at the elections; viz. Christopher Hurlbut for the 1st district, James Sutton for the 2^d district and Obadiah Gore for the 3^d district.
N. B. 2 Copies of the laws directing the mode of election of Justices must be sent up, one for Mr Hurlbut & one for Mr Sutton. Mr Gore takes the copy I have here.

SATURDAY *Feby 3^d* Agreed with O. Gore, Ja^s Sutton, capt. Spalding &c on the heads of a petition to the Assembly, which I am to draw up.[30]

[87] SUNDAY *Feby 4th* No meeting at Wilkesbarre. prepared the petition to the Genl Assembly.

MONDAY *Feby 5th.* Col° Dennison, Col° Butler, Mr O. Gore, and Capt. Spalding considered & approved of the petition, as I had drawn it. It prays the Assembly gratuitously to confirm the Connecticut titles to all farm-lots in towns laid out, or in detached places between any towns, and which had been either occupied by, or assigned to persons *living within the settlement,* prior to the decree at Trenton. Or if equity & just policy will not authorize the Assembly to give such gratuitous confirmation, then that the people may hold them on reasonable terms of payment, and that the payments might be made easy, by small annual installments.

EVENING The clause about *payment* for the lands objected to by some people, who are pleased with the rest of the petition: so for the sake of unanimity, and of making some advance towards an accommodation, t^t clause is struck out.

[88] TUESDAY, *Feby 6.* At the instance of 'Squire Gore, & Col° Dennison, the town of *Athens* (Tioga) was added to the list of

[29] No. 13, *ante.* [30] No. 16, *ante.*

the 17 towns before enumerated as settled (more or less) prior to ye Trenton decree: but Athens was expressly mentioned to have been settled *since;* tho' that a number of farm-lots there had been assigned to persons who had been Wyoming settlers prior to the decree. This mention was made of Athens, by way of soothing its inhabitants; the Gentlemen saying, They w^d rather that the Assembly threw it out than they. Col° Butler took the list, & is to annex it to one copy of the petition.

WEDNESDAY *Feby 7.* Col° Butler informed me that it was not Jn° Franklin who had hurt his knee & stopped at Seely's on the Delaware (as reported on Sunday) but another Franklin, brother of Rosewell Franklin.

[89] THURSDAY *Feby 8.* Left Wilkesbarre this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, in company with Christ° Hurlbut. Col° Butler & M. Hollenback went with us as far as Bullocks (7 miles) We pursued our Journey 18 miles to Luce's at Tobyhannah; and then 12 miles to Learneds, where we lodged; arriving between 9 & 10 in the evening. A snow storm the whole day.

FRIDAY Feby 9. Rode 16 miles to Hallers tavern, & breakfasted, past 11 o'clock. At ½ after One set out for Nazareth, 7 miles, baited, & then went forward to Bethlehem, where I arrived at 6 in the evening, 10 miles from Nazareth.

Saturday 10th. Left Bethlehem before Sun-rise; and reached Philadelphia a little past nine in the Evening, 53 miles. These distances make Wilkesbarre 123 miles from Philadelphia

37
33
53
123

[90] The Federal Court appointed to hear the controversy between Connecticut & Pennsylvania, opened at Trenton Nov. 12 1782; and made their decree on the 30th of December, in favour of Pennsylvania. The decree was declared to be unanimous, and was signed

Wm Whipple
Welcome Arnold
Wm C. Houston
Cyrus Griffin
David Brearly

manded for our good behaviour, and a total Relinquishment of all Claim to our Lands that we might thereby be Intiteled to the Priviledge of taking leases of the one half of our own Improved Lands for the term of Eleven months. And an Election of Justices was holden by order of the Commissioners in Violation of the Constitution. And that the said Montgomery being afterwards appointed one of a Committee to consider the report of the aforesaid Commissioners Did Report that he was fully satisfied with the laudable zeal and Industry used by the Commissioners sent to Wyoming, and that their offers made to the Connecticut settlers were generous, and that the Said settlers ought to be Ejected from their Lands, and dealt with as Tresspassers for Refusing to comply with the offers.[2]

2dly That in December 1784 the Sd Montgomery urged the Connecticut settlers to Purchace a Tract of their own Lands of the Pennsylvanian Claimants, that the same should be Divided between the said setlers and holden by Deeds under the Pennsylvania Claim which would entitle them to the Rights of free Citizens and benefits of freeholders; at the same time Declaring that without such a title the Said settlers could neither Elect Justices or be Elected. This Proposal[3] we conceive to be made for the avowed Purpose of leading the People into a snare, that by our Purchasing a new they might Plead the Invalidity of our former title.

3dly That by a Letter from the aforesaid William Montgomery Dated June the 22d 1786 to his friend at Wyoming,[4] he Positively asserts that Congress have granted to the Susqh Company, a Tract of Land West of the State of New York, in Lieu of a Relinquishment of all Claim to Wyoming Lands, and that the Susqh Company and all Parties were satisfied with the same; and that he was authorized by a Letter from the President in Council to Inform the settlers of the Resolutions of Congress, all of which Assertions appear to be without the lest colour of truth, and done with a Design to Create Divisions and Disturbances amongst the settlers to give advantage to the Pennsylvania Land Monopolizers that they might unjustly avail themselves of our Justly acquired Lands and Property.

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[2] *Cf.* the language of this paragraph with that in no. 78, *ante*.
[3] Montgomery's proposal has not been found.
[4] To Lawrence Myers; *Susquehannah Company Papers*, VIII, no. 227.

4th We cannot but Protest against the Said Montgomery, that the general tenor of his conduct towards the Connecticut settlers has ever been Conformable to the before recited instances of his Prejudices and Partiality, we humbly Conceive that the whole Collectively considered ought to Debar him from acting in his official Capacity as Commissioner. Therefore we wish it to be known to the Commissioners, as well as to the State of Pennsylvania, and the World that we have borne our Testimony against the Sd William Montgomery acting in the Capacity aforesaid
County of Luzerne
Septr 18th 1787

James Fanning	Walter Watrus
Isaac Baldwin	Stephen Gardiner
Isaac Baldwin, Junr	Samuel tubs
Frederick Budd	Joseph Spalding
Oliver Bigelow	David Holbrook
Elisha Satterlee	Abnar Kelleey
Wm Slocum	Walter Watrus Junr
Ira Stephins	William Jenkins
Eldad Kellogg	Jno J. AcModer
Stephen Hellar	Elijah Griswold
Timothy Winchel	David McCormick
Benjn Bidlack	Phinihas Stevens
Thomas MacCluer	Stephen Parish
Elazer Newcomb	John Finch
John St john	Thomas Gilbert
Thomas Harding	Asa Pease
Ishmael Bennet	Joseph thomas
Nathan Abbott	Thomas Heath
Peleg Burrite	Thom Baldwin
Stephen Burrity	Josiah Marshel
Jonathan millet	Jos Kinney
Andrew Millet	John Fuller
John Hurlbut	Jeremiah Shaw
Mason F. Alden	Jehiel Franklin
Alexr Jameson	Isaac Foster
Jonathan Corey	Hezekiah Townsend
Joseph Corey	Wm Jackways
Jonathan Newman	John Horton
David Morehouse	Daniel Shaw
Jno Jenkins	Ephraim Tyler
Wm Williams	David [Wodard?]

Stephen Jenkins
Waterman Baldwin
Abraham Vanfleet
Rogers Searles
John Dickson
Enoch Miller
Ishmael Bennet [Jr?]
Fraderick fry
Narlshell Dickson
David Dickson
Isaac Dow Tripp
Joel thomas
David Ingersoll
Elisha Harding
Corneluis Hopper
Samuel Millr
William Miller
Daniel Campbell
Samuel Miller
John Davison
Elijah haris
Wm Hurlbut
[John Camstok?]
Benjamin Crawford
Titus Ives
Elisha Matherson
Stephen Stickland
Wm Hyde
Richard Inman
Elijah Inman
Ezra Bennet
Elijah Bennet
Charles Harris
Joseph Avery Rathbun
Abraham Pyke
Ira Manvill
David Huydon
Benjamin Corey
Jedediah Stephen sr
Robert Cooley
Reuben Wells

Zaccheus [Wyrunger?]
Gideon dudley
Joseph Dudley
Daniell Earll
Daniel Earll Jr
Zebulon Cady
Jephthah Earll
Solomon Earll
Benjamin Earll
john mangin [Jr?]
Martin Dudley
joseph Earl
Jonathan W Rolph
Wm Jones
Gideon Church
Ambrose Gaylord
John ONeil
Stephen Arnold
Jonth Bunell
Timothy Ives
Richard Vaughn
John Ventner
Joshua Vanfleet
Moses Roberts
Bennajah Ives
Stephen Mills
Jeames Makem
Isaac Sears
John Ryon
John Hyde Junr
Ichabod Shaw
Jno Swift
Cornr Atherton
Thos Duane
Jeremiah Baker
Samuel [Ayres?]
David Allen
Alman Church
Joel Atherton
Ephraim McKay

[122] Reply of the Wyoming Commissioners to the Remonstrance.[1]

To _____ and others, subscribers to a remonstrance,[2] presented yesterday against Wm Montgomery one of the Commissioners for examining the claims of the Connecticut Settlers in the county of Luzerne, pursuant to a late law of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act for ascertaining & confirming to certain persons called Connecticut Claimants the lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne, & for other purposes therein mentioned."

The regard we bear to the well-disposed[3] inhabitants of this county, and our desire to give that information which may tend to preserve the peace thereof, induce us to notice the said remonstrance.[4]

In the first place we must remark, That it appears very improper to have been addressed to the Commissioners, who have no authority to set aside the appointments made by the government of the state, nor to suspend any one commissioner acting under that authority. This, Mr Franklin (in whose handwriting the remonstrance appears) very well knows; and that, if there are any just exceptions against Mr Montgomery, the application for his removal or suspension should be presented to the Supreme Executive Council, by whom he was appointed.

Without attempting to determine whether the charges against Mr Montgomery are or are not well founded, we observe, that they only respect his conduct three or four years ago, when the opinions of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania relative to the Connecticut Settlers here, were very different from what they are now, and when the laws of the state would not warrant their claims. At that time any man, the best friend to the settlers here, might have given his opinion that they had no *legal* title to their lands. Of this opinion indeed were the settlers themselves;

[122] [1] M. H. S., Pickering Papers, LVII, 297, a draft in Pickering's hand. Although an endorsement of uncertain origin gives the date as September 18, 1787, the document, since it refers to the "remonstrance presented yesterday," must have been written on September 19.

[2] No. 121, *ante*.

[3] "Peaceable" is lined out before "well-disposed."

[4] The following words are lined out here: "altho it appears very improperly presented to the Com addressed to the Commissioners."

to Engage in that undertaking, and turn the Drift of them another way. Should the Troops (under smart, active Officers,) continue there until about the first of June next, while people Generally Get settled for a season's work, it is highly probable they may be Discharged.

It is but of little consequence to continue the troops here, as it does not secure the allegiance of the Insurgents at Tioga, (where they chiefly are and Going) but the Troops being there secures the whole. We should have advised to the measure of removing the Troops which are now here to Tioga, but the time of their Inlistment was so short we apprehended it wou^d have been attended with a bad consequence unless we were sure of a relief arriving Immediately upon the Expiration of their Inlistment.

This County from the Nescopeck to the north line of the State is about 120 miles, and only six magistrates within it, we should suppose an additional number wou^d be Necessary, and could Messrs. Buck & Hurlbutt be Commissioned on their former appointment it might answer a Good purpose,[2] as there is some complaints among the militia officers who have not received their Commissions, that the Councill have received some unfavourable Information against them.[3] Wou^d it not be adviseable to Order a board of Enquiry, that the aggreaved party may Exonerate themselves by Testimony, and by that means the Councill may be Informed of facts, and capable of Doing Justice to the parties. We are, Sir, your most Obedient, Humbl. Servts',

Oba^d Gore,
M. Hollenbach.

[193] Zebulon Butler to Nathan Denison.[1]

Wilksbarre Decemb^r 22 1787

S^r

In conformity to my request, you have sent me the allegations, on which Council have founded their censure.[2] I thank

[2] Council gave consideration to increasing the number of justices of the peace on January 7, 1788; *Pa. C. R.*, XV, 366.

[3] *Cf.* no. 168, *ante*.

[193] [1] P. H. M. C., Div. of Arch. and MSS., Record Group 27, Series: Exec. Corr., 1777-90, in an unknown hand but signed by Butler.

[2] Butler had written on November 12 to ask whether he was under censure for his conduct on the evening when John Franklin was arrested; no. 174, *ante*. Denison's reply to Butler has not been found.

you for the information, and cannot, but at the same time remark to you, my astonishment at the misrepresentations which have been made to Council. To whom, I am indebted for this ungratful and malicious attack upon my reputation, I know not; but were I to hazzard a conjecture I should say it is some insideous Wretch living not far from the place of my abode. Carried away by an ill temper'd Zeal, and ever wishing to raise his own character by injuring those of others; without provocation or cause—but merely to gratify the wickedness of his heart and to accomplish his sordid purposes has for this once, made my character the ground of such an ungenerous experiment. But unnecessary is it to comment longer in this manner. It only remains then, for me to relate naked facts, and show the reasons on which, my late conduct was founded, and leave the construction to yours and the rest of the honourable Counsellors deliberate judgement.

The first allegation against me, it seems is, being often disguised with liquor and particularly on the evening after John Franklin was taken. This charge I solemnly and expressly deny and for the support of my observation I appeal to my Neighbours.

The next is, on the same evening, I was applied to, by a party in favour of goverment for powder, whome I denied but gave on the same evening to those against goverment.

The former part of this allegation is true, but the latter, is a most palpable falshood. A fact is it, that one Wm Smith, a son of Wm H. Smith applied to me for powder but I knowing him to have been an Intimate of Swifts party formerly, and he also showing me no written instructions from the Officer of the guard authorising such an application, I thought it not prudent to deliver him powder or even to let him know that I had any in my cottage. About eight pounds I had which was sent me by the Susquehannah Company three or four years since, but I supposed no Man (myself excepted) on the ground knew any thing of it. However, after my deniel to Smith, I immediately returned home with a determination to send, in a private manner, the powder to Capt Gore who commanded the Party in favour of goverment but before I could accomplish this, the Insurgents appeared and put it entirely out of my power.

As to my delivering powder to the Insurgents, that evening I solemnly avow I did not. They made no applications to me and the whole evening I spent in soothing their turbulent and rebellious passions. To accomplish this and effect the security

A List of the names of offenders under Intrusion Law as presented by the Agent to the Deputy att^y Genl to August Term 1801

Names of offenders	Their offence	When Presented	Return of the Bills	Residence	Names of Witnesses
John Jenkins	Intrusion & Conspiracy	August 18th 1801	True Bill	Kingston	James Irwin, James Campbell, David Paine, Eleazer Blackman, B. Dorrance, Chester Bingham, Levi Thayer, Richard Holstead, Wright Lomes
Elisha Satterly	Same	Same	Same	Tioga Point	
Simeon Spalding	Same	Same	Ignoramus	New Sheshicken	
Joseph Biles	Same	Same	True Bill	Unknown	
John Franklin	Same	Same	Same	Tioga	
Charles Geers	Intrusion	Same	Same	Hortons Brook	Ebenezer Bartlett, Henry Feltin
Silas Lewis	"	"	Same	Ditto	
Jeremiah Spencer	"	"	Same	Meshoppin	
August Sanders	"	"	Ignoramus	Hortons Brook	
Joseph Chapman	"	"	Same	Meshoppin	
Andrew Tracy	"	"	Same	Ditto	
Thomas Dickbury	"	"	Same	Martins Creek	
John Gyle	"	"	True Bill	Bartletts Brook	
Samuel Howard	"	"	Same	Hop Bottom	
John Robinson	"	August 19	Same	All Residing on the waters of Wyalusing	Bartlett Hines, and Guy Wells
Elisha Lewis	"	"	Same		
John Reynolds	"	"	Same		
Nathan Tupper	"	"	Ignoramus		
Daniel Foster	"	"	Ignoramus		
Arnold Balch	"	"	True Bill		
Elias West	"	"	Same		
Jeremiah Mecum	"	"	Same		
Otis Robinson	"	"	Same		
Ichabod Halsey	"	"	Same		
Ezekiel Hyde	"	"	Same		
Josiah Grant	"	"	Same		

James Irwin and Bartlett Hines were presented to the Court as intruders by the Grand Jury, without any complaint from the Agent or attorney Genl and were bound over to next Court.

I certify the Above to be a true Transcript from My Journal, Septem^r 13, 1801.
Abr^m Horn, Ag^t

[87] List of Connecticut Relinquishments.[1]

A Return of Relinquishments of the Conecticut Claim, for Lands in Luzerne Co^y

Date	Names	N° of Acres	Situation
1801 June 12	John Robinson	100	Tunkhannock Cr.
"	William Robinson	100	Ditto
"	Adam Miller	300	Ditto E. B.
"	Weston Stephens	150	Ditto S. B
"	Jonas Holstead	200	Ditto (Called Alder Marsh)
"	Christ^r Stark	200	Tunkhannock
"	Amos Harding	200	Alder Marsh on Ditto
"	Enoch Sackett	100	Tunkhannock
"	William Hazen	200	Ditto S. B
"	Jonathan Burns	400	Ditto
"	Abner Norton	150	Ditto E. B.
"	Jonathan Ralph	400	Chapmans Lake
"	William Hazens Jr	100	Tunkhannock
"	Seth How	150	On the road to Gr^t Bend
"	Hozia Philips 3 Imp^ts	1200	On Ditto
"	Reuben Sackett	50	Tunkhannock S. B
"	Alexander McKay	60	Lachawany Creek
"	Roger Orvis	400	W. of Chapmans Lake
"	Zerra Scott	60	Chapmans Lake
"	Daniel Waller	60	Lachawany
"	Elijah Hobbs	400	Tunkhannock S.B
"	Joseph Sackett	400	Ditto
"	George Peirsol	100	Ditto E.B
"	Reuben Norton	100	Ditto E.B.
"	Enoch Holmes	400	Ditto (Called 3 Ponds)
"	Isaac Tripp	400	Mud Pond
"	Josiah Pell	200	Chapmans Lake
"	John How J^r	150	On the Road to Gr^t Bend
"	Elijah Carpenter	200	Tunkhannock S. B

[87] [1] P. H. M. C., Div. of Arch. and MSS., Record Group 26, Series: Exec. Corr., 1790-1934. This list was enclosed with Abraham Horn's letter to Tench Coxe of September 14, 1801; H. S. P., Tench Coxe Papers.

John Franklin copied an alphabetical listing of the relinquishments prepared by Horn in February, 1802; H. S. P., Dreer Coll., February 3, 1802.

Dr. Robert H. Rose, agent for the Pennsylvania landholders, later claimed that three-fourths of those who relinquished their titles really had no Connecticut titles to give up; no. 189, *post*.

"	Joseph Waller	60	Ditto Head waters
"	Esael Norton	200	Ditto E. Branch
"	Isaac Norton	400	Ditto
"	James Tilletson	200	Chapmans Lake
13	Mary Fitch widow	100	Meshoppin Cr.
"	John How Sen[r]	100	west of Seth How
"	Israel Lewis	300	Tunkhannock E. B
"	Gideon Lewis	400	Ditto E. B
"	Jacob Shick	300	S of Tunkhannock
"	William Clark 3 I[ts]	1200	Licket Creek
16	James VanOken	300	Tunkhannock S. B
"	David Haller	75	Ditto S. E. B.
19	Stephen Waterman	200	H[d] waters of Sugar Cr[k]
20	Alexander Lahn	300	Sugar Creek N. B
"	Stephen Mills	150	Ditto
22	Reuben Mitchell	950	Near Sugar Creek
24	Thomas Smiley	200	Tawandee
25	Robert Right	300	Sugar Creek
"	John Balliet	300	forks S Ditto
27	John Miner	300	Bucks Creek
30	Jacob Detcher	250	Wappesaning Cr[k]
"	John Brown	200	54 mile stone N York line
July 2	Samuel Benight	400	68 mile Stone Ditto
"	Elias Midaugh	200	W. of 65 mile Stone Ditto
"	Samuel Westbrook	200	67 mile Stone Ditto
"	Samuel Green	200	66 mile Stone Ditto
"	Porsel Roberts	200	Chemung
"	Nathan[1] Squire	200	67 mile Stone
"	John Squire	400	Ditto
3	Gershom Wynkoop	250	Resident at Lycoming
6	Ambrose Vincent	100	Near Capows
"	Ambrose Vincent J[r]	200	Ditto
7	James Gordon	400	Wyalusing Road
"	Jacob Plumb	200	opposite Standing Stone
"	Henry Cornelius	50	Joining Plumb
"	William Vanderpost	400	Benetts Creek
8	John Vaughn	200	Rumerfields Creek
"	Christian Scoonover	400	Ditto
June 27	Richard McNomre	200	Tunkhannock N. B
17	Elisha Bell	200	Ditto E. B
29	Jonathan Wilborn	100	Ditto
July 4	Samuel Woodruff	200	Main B. Tunkhannock
June 27	James Elsworth	65	Near Wyalusing
	Total amo[t] of Acres	[2]	
June 22	William Brink	100	Wyalusing N. B
"	William Brink	200	Wyal[g] Road
17	Daniel Shoemaker	1200	Wyalusing
12	Thomas Brink	300	Painted P[t] Road
19	Ephraim Leach	50	Tunkhannock S. B
"	John Stone	50	Ditto "

[2] The subtotal amounts to 8,380 acres.

"	Jacob Ormsel	30	Ditto
"	John Lewis	30	Ditto
"	Stephen Parker	50	Ditto Head of S. B
"	Robert Stone	50	Ditto S. B
"	Samuel Hall	25	Ditto S. B
20	Isaac Wells	250	Ditto S. B
"	William Conrad	200	Ditto
27	Charles Starkes	400	Painted Post Creek
July 11	John Thatcher	100	Near Land of the 9 Partners
16	Amos Taylor	350	Tunkhannock
"	Jacob Black	100	near Land of the 9 Part[rs]
"	Ezra Carpenter	100	Ditto
"	Moses Thatcher	50	Ditto
"	Joseph Blandin	50	Ditto
"	Elkhannah Tingby	100	Ditto
"	Benjamin Torkey	40	Ditto
"	Cyril Carpenter	50	Ditto
"	Jonathan Pickering	250	on Tunkhannock
"	Joseph Washburn	100	Ditto
"	Phenias Pickering	100	Ditto
"	David Taylor	300	Lachawanny
17	Henry Felton	200	adjoining Russells &c
25	Lazarus Green	400	near Wheeler & Holms
"	Trueman Wheeler	100	near Wheeler & Lyon
Aug[t] 1	Sylvanus Campbell	100	near Walter Lyon
10	Bartlett Hinds	400	Wyalusing
	Total Amo[t] of Acres	[3]	

A List of the names of Persons residing on Tawandee Creek who relinquished to Thomas Smiley but from whome the papers were taken and burned, by a mob on the 8th of July 1801.

John Newill Jun[r]	Peter Gordon
John Newill Sen[r]	Nicho[las] Gordon
Orr Scofield	Seeley Crofoot
Moses Emerson	Thomas Green
Ezra Spalding	Isaac Chapels
Gershom Gillet	Giles Chapels
Wilkes Gillet	Isaac Wooster
Augustus Lomis	David Wo[oster]
Sam[l] Griffin S[r]	William Cole
Sam[l] Griffin J[r]	Trueman Holcomb
Nathan Roberts	Benjamin Stone
Zephaniah Rogers	David Austin
Zephaniah Rogers J[r]	John Knap
Benj[n] Babcock	Johanah Latimer
Henry Vanvolkink J	Daniel Allen
Nathan[l] Babcock	
Henry Seegar	
Elihu Knight	
Reuben Jones	

[3] This subtotal amounts to 5,825 acres.

Geo. Brown
Isaih Grovyer
Wheeler Hinman
Thomas Granger
Dan[1] Ingraham
Miles Oakley
Hugh Holcomb

In addition to the foregoing

Date	Names	N° of Acres	Situation
1801			
June 12	Amos Morse	400	Tunkhannock
"	William Morse	200	Ditto.
13	Lewis Jones	400	Ditto.
15	Josiah Pell	250	Ditto & Lachawany
"	John Love	100	Mud Pond
"	Francis Gardner	150	Gardners Creek
"	Isaac Sterling	400	Ditto
"	James Swallow	400	Chapmans Lake
18	Daniel Wollen	150	Mud Pond
20	John Staples	400	on Lachawany
"	Nathan Roberts	400 [4]	on Ditto

Endorsed: Ac[t] of relinquishments of Connecticut claims in Luzerne County June, July & Aug[t] 1801.

[88] Abraham Horn to the Committee of the Pennsylvania Landholders.[1]

Easton, Sep[r] 14, 1801

Gentlemen

I returned to this place on the 12[h] instant from the Counties of Luzerne and Wayne where I have been performing the duties of my office as Agent under the Intrusion Law. therefore beg leave to present for your information the enclosed list of the Names of offenders presented at the last Courts in the said Counties.[2] You will also receive 31 relinquishments. I am affraid that a number have renounced the Connecticut claim with a view to procrastinate the force of the Law untill their Settlements increase and then to oppose it. you ought therefore

[4] Total acreage in this list is 3,250 acres. The grand total, apart from the Towanda group, then, is 17,455 acres.

[88] [1] H. S. P., Conn. Claims in Pennsylvania, I, 87, signed by Horn.
[2] No. 86, *ante*.

to loose no time in establishing your Agents on the Land and such as do not purchase must be immediately prosecuted. During my last excursion I have been assisted by William Dean of Easton, who I intend to Appoint as Deputy for the purpose of acting in any one County to which he may be called and to attend me during the Court weeks as Secretary, and when occasion requires, to accompany me in the more remote parts of the country where the danger is greatest. The Law states no Sallary. I will therefore expect you to fix on a Sum which if the State refuses, you will pay. I have already paid money out of my own pocket on account of Services render'd me by different persons employed in obtaining relinquishments with the Advice of M[r] Bowman. A Bill of which I will present in my next interview with an expectation of reimbursement. I Will continue here until I receive a letter from you, and should you think it necessary I will wait on you in the City on the Receipt of it. * * *

[89] John Franklin to John Jenkins.[1]

Athens 16th Sep[t] 1801

Sir

It is a little extraordinary that I have not received a Letter from Col. Pepoon or from M[r] Bidwell. I wrote pressing for an answer. Letters must have miscarried coming from Stockbridge, or they must think light of us in this Country. I wrote very lengthy about four Weeks since to Goodrich and Doctor Hamilton. sent advertisements for a meeting but have no answer. I have received three Letters from M[r] Smith one the 5th and one of the sixth of August dated at Philadelphia and on the 9th dated at Mount Holly.[2] those of the 5th and 6th I received about the first of this month the other a few days earlier. he had an interview with the Committee of Land Claimants at Philadelphia. They argue that the soil is vested in them by the Decision at Trenton, and by the Decision in the Circuit Court in 1795, and that the Claim is given up in Connecticut,[3] they read to him Tim. Pitkins Letter [4]—the first and only step for an accommodation is for the settlers to Comply with what was Stated in the Letter

[89] [1] Lackawanna Hist. Soc., Wilcox MSS., in Franklin's hand.
[2] None of the correspondence mentioned has been found.
[3] *Cf.* nos. 76 and 82, *ante*.
[4] No. 16, *ante*.

forty dollars, to furnish evidence against himself by delivering a written declaration, "whether he claims any, and if any, what lands within the bounds of this Commonwealth, under a title derived directly, or indirectly, from or thro' the Colony or State of Connecticut, or the Delaware or Susquehannah Company.["] It also provides that all expences arising under the act shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

On these extraordinary laws prosecutions are commenced and enforced by the public agent, supported by a committee of the land claimants under Pennsylvania titles.

Upon this state of facts the petitioners forbear to make any comment. They only beg leave to state that, so far as they are able to obtain information, upon the adjustment of controversies between the American Colonies or States, respecting territories claimed under their respective charters or respecting boundaries, the titles previously acquired under the State originally exercising jurisdiction, upon the considerations, and according to the laws and usages of that State, have been quieted, notwithstanding the confirmation of the jurisdiction and unappropriated land to the other State. Conformably to this common law of the United States, upon the settlement of the controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia, although the Jurisdiction and public property were confirmed to Pennsylvania, yet the previous locations under Virginia were quieted, and the Virginia claimants are protected in prosecuting and defending their titles in the Federal Courts. But the Connecticut claims, by penal prosecutions, enforced in the name and at the cost of the State, by their adversary claimants, are embarrassed in the exercise of their constitutional right of trial of their titles in the Courts of the United States, and disturbed and threatened with further disturbance, in their possession of lands, claimed under a Crown Charter, more than eighteen years older than that of Penn, a fair Indian Purchase, more than fourteen years earlier than the opposite purchase, and the first possession both actual & constructive; lands, which they have converted from a howling wilderness into cultivated fields; lands which have been repeatedly fertilized with their blood, liberally shed in defence of this territory, then an exposed frontier of their country; lands, which contain the bones and ashes of their brethren and companions, who fell by their side by the hands of Indians, Tories & Britons, during the late revolutionary war. From these lands, thus earned and appropriated, from their houses and possessions, from the very graves of their fathers and friends, they are

threatened with expulsion, as intruders and vagabonds; although the number of actual settlers under Connecticut titles is at least thirteen thousand.

In this situation of things, they supplicate the interposition of Congress, to provide and protect them in an impartial and effectual trial of their rights, agreeably to the spirit of the former articles of Confederation, and the existing Constitution of the United States. They particularly pray that the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, vested by the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary Act, to re-examine and reverse or affirm a final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of any State, on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution or Laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such its validity, may be extended, or declared already to extend, to cases of criminal prosecutions, as well as of civil actions; that original and exclusive Jurisdiction may, agreeably to the Constitution, be given to the proper Courts of the United States, in all controversies between citizens of the same State, claiming land under grants of different States;" and that the Supreme Court may be empowered, at their discretion, to direct the trial of such causes to be holden in Districts other than the States from which the two opposite titles are claimed (unless the claimant under the other than that in which the lands is, shall wave the right of trial in a Federal Court)—or that some other adequate relief may be granted in the premises. And as in duty bound, will pray.[12]

Novem[r] 1801

	John Spalding	Reuben Fuller
John Jenkins	Henry Spalding	Joseph Kingsberry jr
Simon Spalding	Stephen Fuller	

[12] This petition was read in Congress on January 5, 1802, and referred to a committee appointed the previous day "to enquire whether any, and what alteration should be made in the judicial establishment of the United States, and to report a provision for securing the impartial selection of juries in the courts of the United States." Committee members were Joseph H. Nicholson (Md.), John Taliaferro, Jr. (Va.), Calvin Goddard (Conn.), John Rutledge (S.C.), Israel Smith (Vt.), Archibald Henderson (N.C.), and Theodorus Bailey (N.Y.). On January 21, William B. Giles (Va.) replaced Nicholson as chairman; *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, First Session, Seventh Congress* (Washington, n.d.), 73, 76-77, 146.

Moses Burke
Wm W Spalding
Benjamin Cole
Russel Roath
Hezekiah Parker
Samuel Parker
Laurence [?] Frisbee
Zebulon Butler
Jonathan Hancock
Ezekiel Hyde
L. Butler
Elisha Blackman
John Franklin
Zina Dunbar
Levi Simons
David Markam
Alpheus Holcomb
Jonathan Rawson
Comer Waterman
Jared Holcomb
Aron Collins
Julious Hutchinson
Sam[ll] Satterlee
Zadock Huyins
William Tuttle
Jn[o] Hutchinson
Eleazer Blackman
Anderson Dana
Timothy Beebe
Phineas Waller
Mason F Alden
Philip Weeks
Samuel Pease
Wilber Bennet
Bartholomew Williams
Israel Harding
Caleb Roberts
Nathan Stark
Elnathan Ellis
John Carney
John Carney junr

Alban Russel
Augustine W Carrier
Thommas Carrier
Peter Osborn
Leonard Lott
Henry Heisz
John Estell
James Gram
Thaddeus Prentice
Calvin Whee[l]ock
Thomas S. Grist
Philip Abbott
Peter Yarrington
Eldad R. Waller
Arnold Colt
Stephen Tuttle
Jehoiada Pitt Johnson
John P Schott
Jonathan Slocum
Aziel Dana
David Downing
Stephen Jenkins
Jacob Miller
Eliphalet Brown
Samuel Hunt
John Roscranse
Joshua Baler
John Stafford
Andrew Ames
George Arnold
James Osborn
John Stark
Amos Stafford
Isaac Rosecrans
Abraham Rosecrans
Artemus Swetland
Robert Headly
John Griste
Zephaniah Lott
Jabez Fish

Abiel yarrington
Charles Miner
Asher Miner
Solomon Johnson
Nathaniel Butler
Joseph Slocum
Isaac Bowman
Thomas Fish
Stephen Lott
John Lott
George Griste
Wm Palmer
David Stafford
Aaron Tayler
Elisha Harding
David Culner
John Miller
Abraham Green
Benjamin Jenkins
Thomas Mitchell
Benjamin Earll
Benjamin Grawige
Levi Decker
Reuben Molleson
Thomas Taylor
Luther Jones
Wm. Biles
John Budd
ashel atherto [Atherton?]
ashel atherto Juner
Peter Snyder
Thomas Young
W[m] Snyder
Obadiah Brown
Adoniram Smalley
Stephen Green jr
Zebulon Marcy
Abel Marcy
John Cates
Ira Palmer
Ebenezer Carrier
David Hawkins

J John Harding
George Ealer
Thomas Miller
George Miller
Panathan Jenkins
Abraham Miller
Jacob Shiks
Thomas Jenkins
Jasper Billings
Obadiah Taylor
John Taylor
John Place
Jaffery D Dean
Rufus Atherton
william atherto
Eli Holcomb
Chester Bingham
Joseph Bingham
Augustus Bingham
Josiah Tuttle
Samuel Huntington
John Huntington
Jediah Hibard
Charrish Westbrook
Alexander Lane
Solomon Moss
Horace Spalding
Lodawick Carney
Josiah Marshal
Adonijah Hosmer
Jacob White
John Hicks
Lockwood Smith
Daniel Miner
John Miner
William Curry
Ruben Smith
Theophilus Larned
Stephen Abbott
John Courtright
Daniel [?]

Tho. Wright J[n]
Nathan Waller
Luther Weeks
Isaac Decker
Andrew Wickizer
William Jackson
Benjamin Reeder
Jonathan Smith
Walter Brown
David Brown
Obadiah Brown Jr
John Peirce
Jn[o] L Peirce
Henry Mckinney
Charles Brown
Moses Rowlee
Thadus Heminway
Stephen Morgin
jabez Brown
Benjamin Brown
George Miner
Anderson Goit
Joseph Smith
Benjamin Trusdale
Charles Abbott
William Haywood
Nathan Graham
Jacob Johnson
Cornelus Cortright
John Cary
Charles Bennet
Clark Beebe
Silas Jackson
John Sims
Jonathan Kellogg
Isaac bennet
John Alden
Ira Winter
Abraham Pike
Humphrey Millay
Martin Smith

William McGregory
Jacob Reed
Jacob Gunther Rothimer
Isaac Vanhorn
Ab[m] V[n] Courtright
Anthony his X mark Weaver
John Santee
vallentine santee
Henrk Kokes
William Harris
John L Lasly [?]
Emanuel Hover
Ben Jamendt
Jos Lockhart
James Armstrong
John Brown
Fansher Brown
James Thompson
Ezekiel Goble ju[nr]
Isaac Stephens
Jonathan Stark
Comfort Shaw Ju[r]
Sillas Wigons
John Line
David Peirce
Jams. Millay
I. Silas Smith
William Neilson
Jo[h] Jameson
Samuel vanhorn
Darvid Prannecy
Martin Hirt
James Decker
John Huber
Michael his X mark Huber
Nicholas Haris
David Beer
Jesse Hicks

John Rhoaky
George Lockhart
James Armstrong jun^{r}
Enos Brown
Ezekiel Goble
Cornelus Shepherd
John Thompson
Jeremiah Blanchard juner
Daniel Stark
Ronsley Billings
Collel. Cooper
Elias Jones
John Clark
Linon Mason
Daniel Gould
William gould
Stephen Bishop
Increase Billings
Samuel Mott
Samuel St John
Jeremiah Blanchard
Ensign Miller
John Miller
David Dimack
Joseph Biles
Isaac Osterhout
John Marcy
Ambrose Dickson
Nathaniel Dickson
Philip Crans
Francis Brechenberger
Franklin Satterlee
Benedict Satterlee
Josiah Kellogg
Daniel Moore
Nathan Northrup
Richard Northrup
William ames his hand

Reuben Jones
Eliojah clark
Philomon Clark
Samuel Carey
Benjamin Hilman
Eliza gould
George Cooper
William Ogden
Ebenezer Marcy
Jonathan Pierce
Samuel Miller Seignor
William Miller
John Druk j
Ana Dimack
Solomon Millard
Jabez Willcox
John Robinson
William Fancher
Elijah Oakley
Adam Crans
John Bentlay
Gratia Rogers
Robert McElhoes
John Moore
Timothy Wheeler
Nehem^{a} Northrup
Nathan Ames
Thomas Hutchings
Levi Soper
John Clark
William Campbell
David Soper
William Prieth [?]
Timothy Nichols
Nath^{a} Allen
Aaron Case
David White
Eli Parsons
John Barber
Stankey [?] Lindsey
E B Webster

Seba Canfield
Joel Stevens
Alden [?] Ward
Moses Case
Phillip Case
Rufus Case
Elijah prowity
Chester prowity
Benjamin Griffin
William Johnson
John Cummings
Adolph Sten
Pythagorrus Spragu
Seymour Babson
Isaac Dewitt
James Campbell
[?] Campbell
Samuel Cole
Josiah Holcomb
Henry Lawrence
Gilbert Randell
Reuben Case
Wil^{m} Dewitt
Stephen Bates
Reuben Barber
Thomas Barber
Thomas Banke [?]
Willm Hamilton
Eleazer Boling
James Ward
Eliphalet Ward
Asiel Stephens
Abraham Case
Ruben Smede
Elihue Smede
Samuel Bolding
Willim Webber
Jesse beach
Saml Allen
Aaron Bennight
Jams Morgan
Zerah Calkin

Joseph Ballord
Ezra Godard J^{nr}
zarde godard
John Ballard
Elihu Case
Isaac Rundel Junr
Jehiel Ferris
Thomas Ballard
Moses Calkin
Chester Moffett
Andrew McKain
Lewis Moffett
John McKain
Arsedsish Rendall
Jacob Swain
James McKain
John Lindsy
Saml Calkins
Luther Godwin
Boviah prat
Bvah prat J^{nr}
James Macdwell
David Miller
Jeremiah Taylor
David Ross
Benoni Clark
Dorreck Miller
Ezra Godard
Elias Loomis
Ezra Godard 3rd
Nathan Ballard
Isaac Rundell
James Ward Jn^{r}
Joel Calkin
John Ballard Junr
Isaac Swain
Robert Williams
ephraim pratt
Ammi Swain
Bethuel Swain

Ebenezer Rendall
Jairus Cook
Jonas pearce
Robert McKain
Nathaniel batten [?]
Isaac Swain J^{r}
John Gammage
Stephen Ballard
Liman Ballard
William pratt
Paul Dacutt
Wiliam Dobbins
Abraham Dewit
Jacob Miller
David Miller
Garemiah Miller
Joseph Wescot
James Campbell jr
David Campbell
Justus Seelye
John Smith
Christopher Coneel
Isaac Foster
George Alger
Horatio Ladd
William Alden
Daniel Wilson
Henry Jerauld
Absalom Carr
Jonathan Fowler
Rogers Fowler
Rufus Fowler [13]
Sheffeild Wilcox
Sheffield Wilcox Junr
Isaac Cash
Hugh Holcomb
Peter Ga [?]

Thomas Y Green
William Cole
Russel Chawpel
David Allen
Aaron Cook
Ezra Spalding
Robert Claflen
Ephrim Coland
James Kneffet
Abner Seelye
Edward McQullan
Jonas Smith
Justus A. Seelye
Ephraim Ladd
George Sutton
Solomon Franklin
William Houck
Benz^{d} Read
Isaac Allen
Timothy Alden
Gordon Fowler
Austin Fowler
Jonathan Fowler Junr
Truman Wilcox
Tia. Stephens
[?] B. Gregory
George Read
Nash [?]
Truman Holcomb
Isaac Chawpel
Isaac Wooster
Stephen Allen
Daniel Allen
Reed Brockway
Orr Seavell
Starling Holcomb
Robert Reynolds
Solomon Reynolds [14]

[13] The names of the Fowlers seem all to be in the same hand.
[14] The names of the three Reynolds seem to be in the same hand.

Harington Northrup
Russel Caswill [15]
James Dean
David Hallar
Luke Sanders
Elisha Matthewson
Thomas Shippie
John Shippie
George Lee
Ennos Aldrich
Daniel Moore
Samuel Mchose
Phinehas Kingsbery
Jabez Gerould
Jeremiah Holan
Chester Stephens
Jacob Hort
Josiah Peirce
Josiah Pierce Junr
Shepard Pierce
Noah McDuffee
John Swain
Amos Prentice
Charles Swain
Nathaniel Babcock
Benezer [?]
George Reynolds
Sheldon Wall
Oliver Reynolds
Ezra Dean
Jonathan Dean [16]
Christian Schrader

Thomas Park
Elishema Tozer
Barak Tozer
Thomas Tozer [17]
Daniel Brent
Luther Dolittle
John Tozer
Grier Holan
Charles Holan
Jams Gerould
William Stephens
Elijah Rood
Joshua Stephens
Baskin Jones
Denison Kingsbery
Neal McDuffee
John Shepard
Dan Chull
Joseph Tyler
Jonathan Darrow
Joseph Swain
David Bosworth
David Bosworth Jr
Solomon Bosworth
Julius Tozer
John Drown
William Drown
Elisha Satterlee 2^{d}
Billa Franklin
James Bidlack
Samuel Avery
Samuel W. Avery
John H. Avery
Elisha Avery [18]

Lemuel Smith
Willard Smith
Nathl Satterlee
Fredrick young
Nick Carpenter
Joshua Downer
John Cabel
Jesse Sawyer
Lemuel Hale
Henry Decker
Daniel Satterlee
Nathan Fellows
Alpheus Harris
George Simkins
Sam^{ll} Campbell
Peter Campbell
John Millett
Daniel Napp
Annanias Conkling
Primus Smith
Joseph Smith
Isaac Smith
Luther Smith
Joseph Denison
Elisha Swan
James Larcher
Joseph Langford
Abraham Archer
Walter Munson
Walter Hunt
Sam^{ll} Satterlee 2^{d}
Henry Satterlee [19]
John Hunt
Jed Hunt
Hopkins Carpenter

[15] The names of Wall, Northrup, Oliver Reynolds, and Caswill seem to be in the same hand.
[16] The names of the three Deans seem to be in the same hand.
[17] The names of the four Tozers seem to be in the same hand.
[18] The names of the four Averys seem to be in the same hand.
[19] The names of the three Satterlees seem to be in the same hand.

Benajah Bennet
William Prentice
Jno Miller
Augustis Geir
Jonathan Harris
David Fellows
Samuel Harris
Elias Satterlee
David Alexander
Moses Marsh
Abraham Travis
Joseph Thomson
Joseph Thomson Jr.
Wright Lomis
Samuel Baker
Danel Baker
Dorris Lomis
Azel Powel
Howard Spalding
Nath^{n} Satterlee J^{r}
John Redington
Luther Yarington
Silvanus Travis
Stephen travis
Noah Murray Ju^{r}
Joseph Martin
James Martin
James Ornshine
Levi Thayer
David Forlin
Isaak Huggins
William Turner
Constant Williams
James Satterlee
John Satterlee
Nathaniel Morgan
Johnson [?]
John Bassitt
Thomas Wilcox
William Crans
Hugh Stuksbery
Elisha Stone

John Spalding Jr
Joseph Spalding
Job Wheeler
David Spalding
William Thorp
Abner Murray
Ambrose Collins
Schuman Travis
David Marsh
Enoch Thomson
Nathan Thayer
Levi Thayer jun^{r}
John Sanford
Edward Davis
Salmon Hamlin
William Forlin
Joseph Hitchcock
Elijah Hanks
Isaac Baldwin
Joseph Satterlee
John Etheridge
David Watkins
Joseph Pattrson
Eli Parsons
Joel Thayer
Wm Miller
Stp^{n} Hopkins
Stephen Tuttle Jr
Joel Tuttle
Elijah Townes
Enoch townes
Ezra Townes
George Boyd
Saml H Torrey
John Murphy
Jeremiah Shaw
Isaac Horton
Elijah Horton
Joshua Horton
Elijah Horton
Jeremiah Baker
Abner Bullard
Asa Bullard

Abel Newell
Timothy Winship
Eliphalet Gustin
Richard Horton
Benjn Clark
Adrian Simons
Elias Needham
Moses Taylor
Saml Kellogg
And^{w} Miller
Pitkin Pratt
Elias Needham
Arad Tuttle
John Church
John Fuller
Bela Spalding
John Snider
Abraham Townes
Benjn Stroud
Eben^{e} Shaw
Jeremiah Shaw J^{r}
Benj S Brink
George Owen
Timothy Culver
John Collins
Gilbert Horton
Rufus Virgason
Abner Bullard jr
Micah [?] Paine
Joseph Salsbury
Daniel Needham
Stephen Waterman
Daniel pratt
Saml Lennon
Solomon Tracy
Luke Swetland
Elijah Shoemaker
John Horton
Eliakim Andrews
Thomas Popo
William Simpson
John Bisset

Stephin harmen
Laz. Denison
William Litle
Charles Roberts his [hand?]
Daniel Weeks
David Hartshorn
David Landon
Isaiah Baker
Joseph pane
William Smith
Conrad tippy
Conrad Line Jr
Casper Gughan
Abraham Smith Junior
[?] Hunt
Oliver Bennet
Humphrey Millage jn
Stuben Alen
James Mullen jn
James Millage
John Fairchild senr
Peter Fairchild
Bolding Swetland
John B. Prudden
George Brown
Gideon Underwood
Benja Smith
Joseph Swetland
Malachi Shoemaker
Redoc Maybury
Nath Disbury [?]
Absolom Roberts
Charles Barney
John Barber
Israel Underwood
Gilbert Carpenter
Seth baker

Elisha Bennet
Henry Wilson
Andrew Decker
John Lutse
Hollistin Smith
Michael Hoffman
John Troop
David Oimet
[?] Grup
James Mullen
William Mullen
John Fairchild
Henery Tirets [?]
Henery Biles
Amos Parkes
James Love
Samuel Vanhorn jr
Amos Parks Jnr
Jos Corey
John Evans
Jacob Risnor
John Verner
John Cliendob
Elisha Decker jnr
Eli Johnson
Samuel Hicks
Abrm Jamesen
John Grant
Miles Perce
Adrian Manville
Petrus Watson
Edmond Russell
John Peirce
Marek Mesusm
Levi Frissbie
Joel Baners
Alpheas Chote
Norman Wells
Penuel Corbin
Jonathan Harding
Jacob X Rather (his mark)

Edward Parkes
Jonathan Hunlock
Jacob Blanchard
Jacob Cooper
Michael Sibert
Josh Crisy
Christoph Clinstob
Michael Seeley
Moses Johnson
Isaac Courtright
David Freeman
William Love
Josiah Grant
Samuel Woodruff
Theron Darling
Jephthah Brainerd
Darius Brainerd
Thomas Gibson
John Russell
James Bowen
Jonathan Colevrin
Moses Colevrin
William Etten
Asahel Johnson
Truman Johnson
Micha Russell
Frederick Peklor
Nathaniel P. Moody
James Lent
Andrew Peklor
Moses Johnson Junr
John Hallsted
Lewis Jones
John Taylor
Daniel David
John Atherton
John Alworth
Constant Searle
Eliphalet Smith
Robert Secor
Christopher Miller

Moses Joseph
Solomon Bates
Noah Stevens
Timothy Stevens junr
Stephen Vaughn
Simon McKay
Abraham Brown
William Rowbison
Thomas Depue
William Knapp
Enoch Holmes
Jesse Dickinson
Dan Russell
Ebenezer Lee
godfrey vought
John taliday
Peter Johnson
Bennoni Hulet
Anning Owen
Manfford Hoyt
Nathan Roberts
Cornelus Atherton
Elezer Atherton
James Abbott
Deodat Smith
Thos Smith
Amasa Tripp
Nathan Neill
Caleb Brayton
Timothy Stevens
Enos Finch
James Connor
Charles Dolph
John Cary
Esther Alworth
Levi Depue
John Vaughn
James Bagley

Robert McLeon [20]
Benjamin Rider
Weston Stephens
Amos Spalding
Ezra Lewis
Ebenezer Hotsep June
Jonas Halsted
Reuben Norton
Abner Norton
Zabm Holmes
Alborgenie buckland
George Porsing
truman Holms
Zeph Rider
Ebenezer Stephens
Wm Wall
Robert Oakley
George A. Bailey
John Clary Jr
John Clariy
John field
James Wells
Jacob Roath juner
Elisha Matteson
John Lowry
Jobe Briggs
Jeremiah Cappiel
Johin Lewen
Job Tripp
Solomon Talady
David Wall
Gideon Lewis
Oren Lewis
Amos Morse
Isaac Norton
Ashel Norton

Luther Norton
Lemuel Norton [21]
Benja buckland
Hoby Aries
Jonathan Willcox
David burns
Matias Osterhout
Samuel holsted
George Gardner
Nathan Starke
Lewis Mollison
John Spafford
Joseph Mecum
Eliphalet L Stephens
Asaph Jones
Jacob Roat
George Roat
Johannes Giest
Benjamin Carpenter
George Cappiel
Stephen parker
Elisha Cole
Ebenr Tuttle
Saml Satterlee
Noah Murray
Job Gnish
Jacob Myers
Ira Stephens
John Johnson
Jesse Allen
Ebenezer Allen
Giles Chaapel
John Brown
Benjamin Stresager [?]
Matthew Scott
Comer Phillips

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[20] The names of Vaughn, Knapp, Bagley, Holmes, and McLeon seem to be in the same hand.

[21] The names of the six Nortons seem to be in the same hand.

Wm jedson jr
Joseph Willson
Thomas Benedict
Sylvanus Cary
Elisha Delano
Samuel Benedict
John scott
Robert Brown
Fradrick Fry
Bennet Talor
Jedediar Colans
Thomas Marcy
John Benedict
Theron Barnam
Henry Salsbury Junr
John Hinnson
Wm Allen
Henry Tuttle jnr
Benja Griffin
John Bull
Thomas Mussco [?
Gibson Bennett
Leonard Westbrook
Silas Baldwin
John Phillips
John Tripp
Sola Finn
Sam1 Starling
Amos Fell
George Benedict
Daniel Scott
David Dimick
James Scott
William Knap
William Knap Junior
Newton Smith
Elijah Silsbe
Joshua Petriarch
Roger Pearce
Nath1 Giddings

Isaac Hoit
Hosea Phillips
John Nephew
Ishmael Bennet Jr
Isaac Willson
Ichabud Tompkins
Asahel Hallstead
John Benedict Jnr
John Scott
Joshua Griffin
Benja Newberry
John Kelly
John Worst
Benja Decker
Josiah Rogers Jnr
David Masche
Cephas Cone
Gideon Fitch
Jacob Drake
Timothy Lee
Daniel Taylor
James Robarts
Dorus Ingasoll
Joseph Brace
Justice Jones
James Jones
Nathan Jones
Benjamin Jones
Levi Townsend Jnr
Alexander Swartwoud
John Moore
Wm Searle Sen
David Silsbe
James Brown
Daniel Brown
Aaron Fell
Abra. Hess
Elam Spencer
Isaac Welch
David Marvin
John Vn Atter

Jehiel Fuller
Joseph Lonsbare
James Marvin
Tho Mann
Joseph Whitlock
Jesse Frazer
David Skeels
Jacob Patrick
Isaac Finch
Hezekiah Smith
Isaac Starling
Ben Jones Jr
Nanthan Oper
Levi Townsend
Benjamin Shoemaker sen
Abraham Shoemaker
James Smith
Jesse Fraser
John Fitch
Georg Rit
Moses Bennet
Zuriel Sherwood
Elijah Clark
John Cheekley
Joseph Dick Son
Samuel fields
Comfort Shaw
John osterhout
Gilbert Townsend
Ben Hingon
Thaddeus Taylor
Benjamin Taylor
David Daily
Noah Taylor
Peter Tracy
James Decker
Caleb Newman Junr
Gideon Osterhout jun
Gideon Osterhout

David Morrow
Eli Newman
William Stage
Benjamin Jackson
Jonathan Smith
David Morehouse
Nathaniel Fitch
David talan [?]
Paul Keeler
Thomas Spafford
William Stark
Marshel Dickson
Nathan Dickson
Increase Billings juner
Nathan Jackson

Abel Pantrick
Josiah Sterling
John Bury
Reuben Taylor
Joseph Daily
Joseph jackson
Israel Skeen
John T Pool
Edward Scofield
Ezekiel Newman
Jeremiah Osterhout
William Osterhout
Caleb Newman
David King
James Hallsted

John Hess [?]
William Hyde
Elisha Blackman
Nathan Whipple
John Gilbert
Elijah Inman Jnr
Sam Jameson
Ebenezer [?]
Joel B Burritt
George Fraser
Jonas Beach
Naphtali Hurlbut
Wm Hadiall
Ja Campbell

[109] Samuel Avery to John Jenkins.[1]

Dr Sir

I did not think to mention to you, when I saw you last that it would be necessary to Notify or Cite in the State of Pensylvania to hear our Petition to Congress, For Congress will not hear the matter ex party, nor make any determination that shall naturally affect either party Without giving them an oppertunity to be heard. The mode will be to affix the Notion to a Coppy of the Petition, and as it may be a question who we ought to notify in order to make it legal, I[t] may be well to notify the Committee of the Pensylvania land Claimers, the Speaker of the House of Assembly and perhaps the Govr. You have better advice than mine. Perhaps this notice Ought to come from the Standing Committee of the Company. If this matter is heard by Congress, and Pensylvania believe anything is likely to be done in our favour, they will Immediately move Congress to make an Order, that no further entry be made on the Premises, till the matter is decided; this will be much against us, and must be guarded Against. It will be needful for you [to] think of everything, be prepared for everything and Guard against everything, many reasons may be given against the making such an order, Tell them that there is a Thousand families

[109] [1] Lackawanna Hist. Soc., Wilcox MSS., in Avery's hand.

that Houses should be built for him and other Indians of the Delaware Nation at Wyoming and that the Houses above mentioned were built by the Commissioners in Consequence of that Treaty, that after the Houses were built this Deponent with the Guard escorted the Commissioners to fort Augusta & left Teedyuscung in Possession of them.

Joseph Shippen Jr

City of Philadelphia ss. Sworn before me this 23d April 1793
Matth Clarkson Mayor

This Desposition to be taken subject to all legal Exceptions & to be read in Evidence in Case of Absence at more than one Hundred Miles distance or Death or Inability to attend.

Jos. Thomas
for Def^t

[106] Deposition of the Rev. Jacob Johnson.[1]

Cornelius Vanhorne's Lee
v.
John Dorrence

Ejectment Circuit Court
Pennsylvania District

Jacob Johnson of Wilkesbarre in the County of Luzerne, & State of Pennsylvania a Witness produced on the Part of the Defendant, being duly sworn deposeth and saith, That in the Month of November in the Year one Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty eight, he was present at a Treaty held at Fort Stanwix with the Indians of the Six Nations, and that Sr William Johnson Superintendant of the Indians of the Six Nations, John Penn Governor of Pennsylvania, Governor Franklin of the State of New Jersey Col. Eleazer Fitch of Windham & the Chiefs of the Six Nations Seaquarrathee a Tuscurora Chief & chief Speaker, and many other persons were also present,[2] That the Business of this Treaty was to settle a Division Line between the Claims of the King and the Indians, and to distribute a donation sent by the King to the said Indians, as Sir William Johnson informed this Deponent by letter and ex-

[106] [1] H. S. P., Conn. Claims in Pennsylvania, III, in a clerk's hand, signed by Johnson.

[2] On Johnson's role at the making of the treaty, see *Susquehannah Company Papers*, III, Introduction, ix-xi.

press, That this Deponent was at that Time a Missionary to the Indians of the six Nations, & resided at the Oneida upper Castle. That Governor John Penn at this time by the Agency of Sir William Johnson endeavoured to obtain from those Indians a Deed for the Lands on the Susquehannah; That several private consultations were held with the said Chiefs from which this Deponent was Secluded, and there was no Agent present at the said Treaty to represent the State of Connecticut or the Susquehannah Company. That this Deponent during the Treaty was informed by several of the Indians present, that Governor Penn wanted the Indians to give him a Deed for the lands on the Susquehannah, and that they replied to him, that they had given the New-England white people a Deed of the same lands, had received their pay the same and could not sell the same lands again. But they said they had finally agreed to give Governor Penn a Deed of that Land, because Sir William Johnson had told them that their former Conveyance to the New-England white people was unlawful. That they had no right to purchase that Land which was within Penn's Charter and Penn alone had the right of purchasing the same. That near the close of the same Treaty the Deponent well recollects to have heard Seaquarrethes (chief Speaker) in a public Speech declare the same reasons as above said for their selling said land the second time which was publicly interpreted by Sir William Johnson. This Deponent further saith that sometime in the Year One Thousand Seven hundred & Seventy one, to the best of his Memory he was requested by a Committee of the Susquehanna Company to go to Wyoming and preach the Gospel among the Settlers there, That he went to Wyoming the same Year and Continued a few weeks then Returned to Connecticut, That the year following he went to Wyoming and resided there several Months. The Settlements at that time appeared to be rapidly increasing as well in their improvements as in Number. In the Year One Thousand Seven hundred & Seventy three this Deponent removed with his family and Settled at Wilkesbarre. In the Year One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy four the Township of Westmorland was created and civil and Military order completely established under the Jurisdiction of the State of Connecticut. That the Setlers remained quiet until near the close of the Year One Thousand seven hundred and Seventy five when one Colo Plunket (so called) with a large party of Soldiers or Militia made an Attempt in a hostile Manner to enter the Settlement & dispossess the Settlers; but was opposed by a party of

Wyoming Militia under the Command of Col° Zebulon Butler. An Action took place, in which Plunket was defeated & Several Men were killed and wounded of both Parties (as it was said). In the Year One Thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Six, Two full Companies were raised at Wyoming & commanded by Capt^s Durkee & Ransom for the Service of the United States Which Companies were soon called to join the Army. That many others at Wyoming enlisted into other companies & joined the Army so that Wyoming was left a weak and unguarded frontier. That in the Year one Thousand Seven hundred and seventy eight the Savages waged war against the Settlers & on the Second day of July that Year a large party of them & tories under the Command of Col° John Butler having taken possession of a fort at Exeter began to kill our People & plunder the Settlement. That the next day the Militia of Wyoming under the Command of Col° Zebulon Butler & Col. Denison met the Enemy, a bloody Action took place and our Militia were defeated and more than two hundred of our Men were killed. On the Day following the Deponent went with a flag of truce to treat with the Enemy, Articles of Capitulation were agreed upon, & the Garrison in Kingston was surrendered by Col° Denison. That the Enemy in violations of the Articles of the Capitulation ravaged plundered & destroyed the whole Settlement, and obliged all the surviving Inhabitants to fly from the Settlement under most distressing circumstances, That this Deponent returned to Wyoming with his family sometime in the Year one Thousand Seven hundred & Eighty one where he found a considerable number of the former Settlers who had regained possession of the Country. The Garrison at this time was commanded by Captn Mitchel a Continental officer.[3] That the Savages continued to harrass the settlement until the close of the war, by scouting Parties and many lives were lost, prisoners taken and property plundered and destroyed.[4]

That the Dep° did not see the Treaty when reduced to Writing, that he never heard during the said Treaty that the said Indians, had made any Sale or Contract of Sale of the Right of preemption of the Lands on Susquehannah, to Messrs Penns or either of them, that the Dep° cannot say what were the names of the Indians, who made the Representations above referred to

[3] Alexander Mitchell.

[4] The rest of the deposition is in a different hand, not a clerk's, with several corrections and an interlined phrase.

except the one already named, that a person who served as Interpreter in communicating the above information to him, was principally a Mr Avery who he believes is now a Minister of the Gospel in Connecticutt but some of the Indians spoke English.

That the Dep° held a Conference with the Indians at the Oneida upper Castle & advised them not to sell their Lands, not referring however to the Susquehannah lands,[5] that Sir Wm Johnson had heard of this & sent to the Dep° informing him that he had orders from the King to hold a Treaty & asked why the Dep° prevented them from assembling & ordered him to repair to Fort Stanwix, that the Dep° knows not what was transacted while he was secluded except from some of the Indians, but believes that the purchase of Mr Penn was not the only business then transacted, that a Mr Johnson was his principal Informer as to the treaty carrying on by Mr Penn, that Col Fitch[6] of Windham, in Connecticutt was the person who desired the person who desired the Dep° to go out of the Room when the Treaty was to be proceeded upon, that the Dep° knows not what was the business of the said Col. Fitch at the said Treaty or at whose Request he attended, the Dep° says he did claim lands at Wioming under the Connecticutt Title but gave them to his Children, within two years and a half or three years past, that when Dep° went to Wioming in 1771, there was one Fort in the possession of the Connecticutt Settlers.

Jacob Johnson

City of Philadelphia ss
Sworn the 24^h April 1793 Before Matth Clarkson Mayor

[107] Deposition of Charles Stewart.[1]

Cornelius Vanhorne
vs. In the Circuit Court of the United-States.
John Dorance

Charles Stewart being duly sworn declares and says, that the following persons subpoenaed as Witnesses at the present Court, were material Witnesses in the above Cause and in case the said Cause had been tried it was intended that the said per-

[5] The phrase "not referring . . ." is interlined.

[6] Probably Eleazer Fitch, member of the legislature from Windham.

[107] [1] H. S. P., Conn. Claims in Pennsylvania, III, signed by Stewart.

beyond a Doubt, that the aforesaid papers and evidence relative to the title and Claim of Connecticut to the territory aforesaid, were actually in the hands of the Pennsylvania agents, or others opposed to the Claim of Connecticut prior to the decision of the Jurisdiction as aforesaid; and that the same writings and evidence were Suppressed and kept from the agents of Connecticut, who had a right to the same. That if a fair and impartial trial could be had, your memorialists conceive that they might be secured in their Justly acquired lands, which will save many thousands from ruin and distress; and a large tract of land one hundred Miles in length, including the breadth of the State of Connecticut, lying West of the Susquehanna purchase, and east of the Connecticut reserves would of Course fall to the State of Connecticut.

Your memorialists therefore pray the honorable Assembly, to take the case aforesaid under your equitable Consideration; and pursue such measures as in your wisdom shall be deemed Just, to obtain a revision of the aforesaid trial between the States of Pennsylvania & Connecticut; or in some other way interpose in behalf of your memorialists, to Secure to them their Just and equitable rights. And they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. September 13th 1796.

Inhabitants and actual settlers in the County of Luzerne.

Clement Paine
Nathan Thayer
Thomas Harris
Stephen Jenkins
James Rosecrant
George Miller
Joseph Earll
George Griste
John Bradner
Abraham frear
John Stafford Junr
Benjamin Earl
Hezeciah Dray
John Earll
William Earll
John Stafford
David Stafford
Bemsle Hunt
Joseph Pearce
Josephus Barber
Solomon Avery
Levy Rosecrant
John Rosecrant
Daniel Earll
ashall Atherton
Jeremiah osterhout
Gideon Osterhout
Pelatiah Osterhout
Cyrul Avery
Thomas Wigton
Eliphalet Stephens
John Lowdy
Noah Phelps
William Stage
William Atherton
Eli Newman
Mathew Sherwood
Joseph Carney
Justice Jones
Israel Harding

Obadiah Taylor
Aaron Taylor
George Arnold
Ezra Wheelock
Calvin Wheelock
Amos Stafford
Andrew Ames
Samuel Hunt
John Griste
John Carney
his
Jacob X Millar
mark
John Briggs
Furtules Goffe
Belding Swetland
William Shute
Thomas Landon
Bartholomy Williams
Benjamin Abbot
James Roberts
Henry Allyn
Justis Gaylord
Ambrose Gaylord
Uriah Parsons
James Wheeler
Eleazar Gaylord
Simeon Rockwell
Daniel Lum
Thomas Wheeler
Joshua Keeney
James Sturdevant
Jedidiah Coon
Joseph Wheelock
Jonathan Stevens
Josiah Fassett
Asa Stevens
Simon Stevens
Joel Downing
John Whitcomb
Solomon Whitcomb
Job Whitcomb
Nathan Mulford
John Williams
Isaac Osterhaut
Thaddeus taylor
Caleb Newman Jun
James Decker
Joseph Mapes
John Harding
John Evans
Thomas Elles
William Carney
Zephaniah Loot
David Lake
Samuel Sturdevant
Hiram Whitcomb
David Young
Jacob Patrick
Philip Myers
John Tuttle
Benjamin shoemaker
William Sille
Aaron Perkins
George Horton
John Space
Samuel Carver
Joseph Tuttle
Alexander Swartwoudt
Abraham Shoemaker
Andrew Bennet
John Shomaker
Lewis Molleson
Fredric Shepard
Justice Galt
Zacharias hartsouf
Joseph Mantonyer
John Wort
Eli Manvil
Darius Williams
John Joseph
Peter Clark
his
Joseph X Lenehaupe
mark
Amanias Smith

John Montany
[?]
Levy Cantraman
William Harris
Charles Harris
Absalam Roberts
John Dorrance
D Barney
Elisha Atherton
Henry Barney
Martin Marke [?]
[Sale?] Roberts
Aaron Dean
Josiah Ives Jr
James Rice
Joseph Ives
Samuel Landon
John N Woolby
Christian G. Octmiry
Benjamin Owen
Benejah Fuller
Daniel Spencer
Joseph Lang
Joshua Fuller
Amos Baldwin
Hallet Gallup
Elias Albin
Aaron Roberts
Josiah Ives Seig^{r}
Israel Underwood
Gideon Underwood
Wm Hurlbut
Oliver Bigelow
Henry Tuttle Senior
Elijah Shoemaker
Samuel Breen
John Hinds
Jonas Smith
John Smith
Abial Foster
Rufus foster
Jehiel Franklin
[?] Parker

John Horton
John Taylor
John Kelley
Benjamin Smith
Benjn Allyne
Ira Brown
George Brown
Isaac D. Tripp
Martin Smith
Daniel Hoyt
Asa Boughton
Wilmot Munson
Oliver Pettibone
Abel Peirce
Wm Trucks
Sherman Smith
Benj Dorrance
David Landon
Nath^{n} Landon
Wm Gallup
William Gallup J^{r}
George Head Jur
felix Powel
John Raedswain
Nathan Smith
Stephen wilcox
Elijah Head
Jacob Gipson
Basheson Strope
Isaac Strope
Eliphalet Clark
Solomon halladay
Solomon Franklin
Benjaman Franklin
Ebenezer Skinner
John Scott
Barnabas Cary
John Scott ju^{r}
Deodat Smith
John Staples
David Brown
Samuel Miller Junr
William Miller J^{r}

Henry Salsbury
Joseph Agee
Fred [?]
Benjamin Head
Richard Griffin
Joshua Wyeth
Michael Crous
Isaac Allen
Silas Scovill
Job Irish
Jacob Granteer
William Dougherty
Daniel Willcoks
John Blanding
Levy [?] Dowel
Nathaniel Edsall
Uzal Carter
Samuel Covel
his
David X Boynton
mark
Johan Scheindner [?]
Samuel Lannord
Christopher Covel
William Trafton
Nathaniel Hicock
Zech^{r} Price
thomas fredd
John Robards
Elisha Hubard
John Strope
Thomas Bennet
Robert Faulkner
John Tuttle
Corn^{s} Atherton
Caleb Newman
David Dimock
William Knap
Thos Smith
Isaac Tripp Jur
Davis Dimock
John Davidson
Elijah Sibliy

John Benedict
Wm Searle
Rogers Searle
Miner Searle
William Searle Ju^{r}
Thomas Jenkins
David Smith
David Smith Junr
James Armstrong
Enos Brown
Timothy Green
John rosecrance
Paul Stark
Stephen Abbott
Aaron Starke
Charles Starke
Joseph Sprague
Willard Green
Nathan Stark
Giddeon Crandall
Richard wesbrook
Peter Corbit
John jakson
Daniel Foster
Jacob Nyie
Thomas Wordan
James armstrong
Peter Gould
Silvanus Cary
Samuel tomkins
Samuel Cole
Isaac Nefew
Abner hisom
Levi Swartwood
gnadaius Swartwood
Jesse tomkins
William Hewit
John Wordin
Jesse Gardener
Cumfort Shaw
Eli Holcomb
William Dobbins
James Ward

Samuel Miller
John Hallsted
James Brown Taylor
Nath[l] Giddings
Edwin Menock
William Ross
Thomas Wright jr
John Faulkner Jr
John Brown
Henry Hutchins
John Bury
Waterman Baldwin
David Perkins
Joshua Griffin
Isaac Cash [?]
William Hazen
William Hazen jun[r]
John Heermans
Jeremiah Blanchard
Jeremiah Blanchard Jn[r]
Isaac miles
Daniel Hewit
Isaac Hewit
Ishmael Bennet
Jedediah Collins
Henry Stark
Danil Rosacranz
Ephraim White
Reuben Jones
Thomas Reed
James Westbrook
Samuel Cary
W[m] Hutchings
Coonrad Burgar
Daniel Brown
Solomon Chapin
Increase Billings
Mansley Billings
J[no] B Price
W[m] Johnson
Sam[l] Cummings

Martin Stratton
David Markham
James M[c]Kain [5]
James M[c]Kain Jur
Andrew M[c]Kain
Stephen Ballard
Stephen Ballard J[r]
John Ballard
W[d] Rhoda Davis
W[d] Susanna M[c]Dole
Jer. Bishop
W[m] Bullard
Isaac Swain J[r]
Isaac Swain
Jacob Swain
Ammi Swain
Oliver Rouse
Benj Clark
Arnold Franklin
Abraham Foster
Seelya Crofuit
Zephniah Roger Jnr
David Riggs
Abel Newell
Charrith Westbrook
John Mclean Orr
Aother Hial Campbell
Sim[n] Lee
Leonard Westbrook
John Spalding
Joseph Smith
Russel Gibbs
Zebulon Tolls
Arad Tuttle
Ben[l] Colle
Samuel Parker
Ezra Caswell
Jared Ward
Stephen Morgan
W[m] Caswell
Mich[l] Logbery

[5] The signatures from James McKain through Jacob Swain seem all to be in the same handwriting.

Jonathan Hancock
Lewis Jones
W[m] Miller
Jinsene Miller
Jonas Halsted
Seares Halsted
James Scott
Amos Cook
William dawit
Abraham dawit
James Campbell
Henry Lawrence [6]
David Campbell
Cephus Campbell
W[m] Campbell
James Breffet
James Huff
Franciss Gills
John Clark
Abraham parmetar
John Dobbins
Joseph Ballard
Ephraim Pratt
Nathaniel Ballard
Nathen Ballard
Park [?] Dewit
William Webber
Ebenezer Kendall
Charls Bartlet
Jonathan Holcomb
Hugh Holcomb
Ozias Bingham
Simerris Willcox
Timothy Culver
John Orr
Augustus Bingham
Isaac Rawson
Orr Scovell
Josiah Tuttle
Adrial Simons
Solomon Tracy

Joshua Roath
Joseph Logbery
Jerry Parker
Reuben fuller
Ephraim Fellow
[?] Rogers
Gideon Baker
Nathan Barney
Ebenne[r] Roberts
Benj[a] Ramsey
Nicholas Potter
Jonah Roberts Ju
Adolph Heath
Noah Wadhams
Josiah Rogers
Binbee Rogers
Joseph Reynolds
Hezekiah Robarts Jur
Samuel Ayres
Richard Closson
Hezekiah Robarts
Jehiel Fuller
Jacob Meaker
George P. Ransom
Ephraim McCoy
Daniel Barney
Jared Baldwin
Jude Baldwin
Juna Preston
Amos Baldwin
Rufus Lawrence
Charles E. Gaylord
Elnathan Jenings
Lemuel Lawrance
John Vancooter
John Potter
Rufus Lawrence Junior
Enos Seaward
Tarball Whitney
Amos Seaward
Lloyd Marshall

[6] The name of Henry Lawrence is written twice, the second time because the first attempt was too faint and ran into the preceding name.

David Ross
Samuel Rutty
Isreal Luce
Ammi Swain J^{r}
Henry Dutcher
Isiah Grover
Gideon Salsbury
Eliphalet Justice
John Fuller
Jeremiah Shaw
Ebenezer Shaw
Samuel Gaylord
Avery Gore
Zephon [?]
Cornelius Naphew
Jediah Shaw
Moses Roberts
Benedict Satterlee
Ebenezer Lee
Phineas Nash
Charles Barney
N. Wadhams
Abram Nesbitt
David Allen
Amaziah Watson
Daniel Ayres
Daniel Allen
James Nisbitt
Palmer Shaw
Ichabod Shaw
Crooker Jones
Calvin Wadhams
Jeremiah Colman
Jonah Rogers
Benjamin Bidlack
Moses Wadhams
Stephen Roberts
David Reynolds
Elihu Rogers
John Turner
Moses Atherton
William Ayres
Ira Manvil

Reuben Culver
Obadiah Scott Jur
Joseph Pottar
Amos Franklin
Moses Lawrance
Caleb Hoit
John Long
Barna Sutliff
Darius Callender
Ammi Lawrence
Elias Long
Elijah Austin
David Woodard
Bille Harrison
Aron Culver
Ralph Austin
Job Tripp
Samuel King
Dan Warner
Nelly Fitchgerald
Blandina Westbrook } Widows
Eloner Russel
Nathan Kingsley
Israel Skeeve
Guy Wells
Stephen Beckwith
Oliver Dodge
Samuel Gilbert
Dr William Dodge
Edmund Dodge
Ephraim Fairchild
Saml Gordon
Amasa Wells
Jobe Camp
James Gardiner
John Franklin
John Jenkins
Chester Bingham
Elisha Satterlee
Mason Fitch Alden
Abner Seelye
Thos Joslin J^{r}
Stephen Bidlack

William Baker
Abel Baker
Thomas Baker
Samuel Marvin
Daniel Allen
Matthis Van Loon
Thomas Lamoreux
Abraham Van Loon
Nicholas Van Loon
Evert Van Loon
Peter Chambre
Gad Seaward
Isaac Hopkins
Larius Harison
Daniel Fuller
Enos Seaward J^{r}
Benamin Fuller
Jonathan Stevens
Abiel Fellows
Obadiah Scott
Obit fellows
Stephen Harrison
Nathaniel Goss
Solon Prescott
Thos Stevens
Stephen Kingsbiry
Elijah Goodwin
John Dodson
Jesse Scott
Silas Fany
Jonathan Hunlock
John Fade
Nathan Tubbs
Stephen Arnold
Gorg Fink
Andrew Blanchard
Sylvester McKay
James Scovell
William Houck
Daniel Holley
Joseph [?]
Thomas Lewis
Reuben Wells

Benjn Barney
Daniel Satterlee
Eldad Kellogg
John Hutchinson
Johnthon Miller
Samuel McHose
Ira Travice
Nathan Bull
John Murphy
Oliver Mathewson
Augustus Lomis
Abner Murray
Abraham Decker
John Northrup
Henry McKinay
Absolom Travice
John Sanford
Joel Tirral
Wright Lomis
David Alexander
Jeremiah Decker
Elijah Rood
Elias Satterlee
Abel willard
Phin^{l} Snow
[?] Tozer
John Swain
Alpheus Travice
Jonathan Conkling
Bengeman acley
Thos Oviett
Joseph Oviett
Jeremiah Lewis
Joseph Elliott
Thomas Coleman
Wm Smith
Benajah Bostwick
Joseph Putton
Philip Shewmaker
John D Shewmaker
Jonas Ingham
John Bradsaw
Samuel Baker

James Lake
Salmon Bradshaw
Elisha Keeler
Nathan Stevens
James B Rockwell
Aden Stevens
Robert Carr
Simon Spalding
David Paine
Noah Murray
John Allyn
Jo^{s} Biles
Christopher Dutcher
Ira Stephens
Moses Calkin
Jo^{s} Shepard
Isaac Brownson
Oliver Sisson
Simon Parke
Daniel Moore
Archi^{d} Bowen
Billa Franklin
Dimon Bostwick
Levi Thayer
William Spalding
Joseph Spalding
John Spalding Jr
Cristopher Shilooner
Asa Winter
Jacob Swaar
Samuel headley
James Headley
Josiah Park
Thomas Elles
Howard Spalding
Daniel Robarts
Jonathan Buswell
Josiah Marshal
Robert McAllhof
Solomon Beebe
Josiah Kellogg
Jonathan Harris
Elisha Mathewson
Timothy Seward
Jesse Thorp
Jonath^{n} Wright
David Bosworth
Nathl Allen
John thompson
Josiah Pearce [?]
Avery Curtrecht
Joseph Gaines [?]
Peter Garnert
George Snell
Thomas Snell
William tharp
Samuel Harris
John Budd
Joseph Hitchcok
Arnold Colt
Thos Park
Manasseh Cady
Richd Northrop

In House of Rep^{s} Octr. 29th 1796

The preceding memorial is referred to Messrs Porter, King, and Alexander Wolcott; who are appointed to consider and report whether any thing and what is proper to be granted thereon.[7]

Test W Dana Clerk.

[7] The House passed a bill for the appointment of agents to take steps for reopening the dispute which had been settled at Trenton. The upper house did not act; *Conn. S. R.*, VIII, 430 n.

[174] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

on Tuesday the 13th of September 1796 at 9 OClock the proprietors of the Susquehanna Company met at the house of Elisha Mathewson on Tioga Point, agreeable to adjournment Elected Simon Spalding Esqr Moderator—read the proceedings & Resolutions of the last meeting[2] and Voted that Col^{o} John Franklin, Col^{o} Matthew Scott Col^{o} John Jenkins, Genl Simon Spalding & Isaac Foot Esqr be a committee to prepare and make report of the business necessary to be done at this meeting.

Adjourned untill 9 Oclock to morrow morning Wednesday 9 OClock A M. Committee reported and the following Resolves were passed.

Resolved that this Company, will in every legal and Constitutional way Support their claims and title to the lands included in their purchase made of the natives the 11th of July 1754, That the treasurer of this Company be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take Such legal measures as he Shall judge most expedient to Collect all monies due by bonds, notes or otherwise for areerages of taxes heretofore granted by the Company or for rights heretofore sold for the use of s^{d} company, That four Townships of five miles Square each in addition to the four Township vested in the Commissioners by this Company at their Meeting held the 18th February 1785[3] be vested in any three of the Commissioners residing on the Susquehanna purchase to be disposed of by them if they Judge expedient and the monies arising therefrom to be paid into the Treasury to be appropriated in defending the Claim of this Company to the lands aforesaid. And whereas at the meeting of the company aforesaid the commissioners were authorized to dispose of the residue of the six hundred rights ordered to be vested in said Commissioners at a meeting of this Company at Hartford July 13th 1785[4] and it appears that the said rights have not yet been disposed of: it is now, Resolved that the treasurer of this Company be au-

[174] [1] Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Susquehannah Company Papers, Liber E, 390-91 (photostatic copy of the original, which is no longer extant). [2] No. 157, *ante*.

[3] No. 125, *ante*. The date of 1785 is an inadvertence for 1795. The extant minutes for this meeting do not include mention of four townships reserved for the commissioners, but these minutes are described as "extracts" for publication. [4] Vol. VIII, no. 141.

I am expecting company this afternoon and they are spending a few days with us.

The summer has gone so fast for us. We either have company or are gone away. We go to our daughters in Rheinbeck, N.Y. to see our little granddaughter. She is the youngest of all our grandchildren (7 yr.). The others are grown and married.

It is about time for our company to arrive, so will close for now.

If there is any information I can send you please let me know. I really appreciate all the material you have sent me. Thanks again.

Love,

Vera and Wilson

P.S. ~~Note~~ Same house but change of address:

105 DOGWOOD ST

TUNKHANNOCK, PA. 18657

August 29, 1998

Dear Betty and Warren,

We just arrived home yesterday after spending a week at the Von Trapp Family Lodge in Stowe, Vt. The weather was cool and very pleasant. It rained every afternoon. They had a lot of rain this summer, and everything was very green. We enjoy going to Vermont.

I can't thank you enough for your letter and Kevin Sives Family History. You certainly did a lot of work on it. I am so glad you kept me in mind and sent me a copy of it. We know the Sives Family very well, and they are trying to trace their family back as far as possible. I will share this information with them.

I do not know anything about John H. Titch, but if I find anything about him, I will certainly send it to you.

I have not heard anything from Charles Wm. Titch. I would not be surprised if he has passed away.

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society
49 South Franklin Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701

A Victorian Christmas at Swetland Homestead, Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

Town Crier Publishers, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

169063

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WYOMING COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Harrison Street
PO Box 309
Tunkhannock, PA 18657
(717) 836-5303

GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY
OPEN TO VISITORS
Wednesday — 10 AM to 4 PM
Tuesday & Saturday (April 15 to October 15)
Museum Open By Appointment

*** *** *** ***

ANNUAL ARTS AND CRAFTS FAIR
Held in July

WYOMING COUNTY, PA

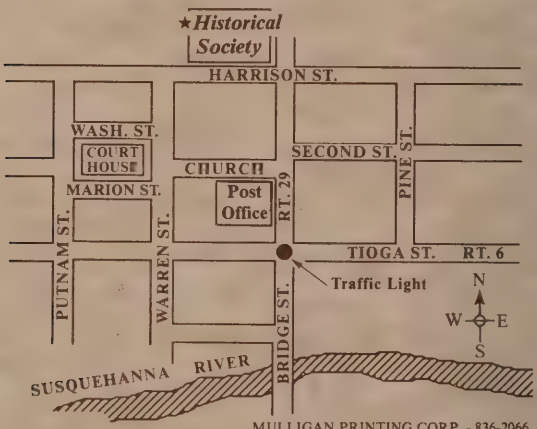
In 1762 settlers from New England came to the Wyoming Valley, but were driven out by Indians. It was not until after the Sullivan expedition in 1779 that families were able to establish a permanent settlement in the Tunkhannock area. In 1842, Wyoming County was created from part of Luzerne County. The name "Wyoming" is derived from an Indian word meaning "extensive meadows." With it's glistening streams, gently rolling hills and tranquil valleys, Wyoming County is undoubtedly one of Pennsylvania's most scenic counties. With a history and heritage running as wide and deep as the Susquehanna River that crosses it's pastoral fields and meadows, the Wyoming County Historical Society was organized to make this information available to the public.

GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY

Located in the old brick school building in the County Seat of Tunkhannock, the library offers a major source of research material to the public. The collection includes numerous books on New England ancestry, newspapers dating back to 1797 and census records for Wyoming and surrounding counties from 1790 to 1920. Also on file are records for over 90 area cemeteries as well as various other information about local history.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Historical items from Wyoming County and surrounding areas are on display and include a collection of Indian artifacts as well as numerous items from the Civil War, World Wars I & II. Dr. Walter Tewksbury's 1900 bronze Olympic medal along with the displays of toys, tools and household items are of special interest to visitors of the museum.



MULLIGAN PRINTING CORP. - 836-2066 • 278-3271

FITCH RELATED ITEMS FROM THE LATEST "LEST WE FORGET'

DeWitt C. BRINK, of Falls (and late of the 1st PA Light Artillery) and Miss Mary E. Drake of Newton, were married on March 25, 1865, at Maynord's Hotel, by Rev. Luther Peck. In the March 20, 1865, edition of the "*North Branch Democrat* ".

ISSAC SICKLER a respectable citizen of our county and constable of Exeter Township, accompanied by his own and another boy, was met on the public highway near his resicence, by four assassins, from Luzerne County, who seemed to be acting under Military authority, brutally murdered him, without the slightest provocation, or even a pretext of justification. It is said, that upon being asked who he was, and giving his name, some conversation of an unimportant character occurred, and in which he said he thought he had a right to travel the road without molestation. Upon this, one of the murderers replied: "We'll see about that," and drawing a pistol, took deliberate aim and fired - at the same time the party drove on. Mr. Sickler, who was shot through the heart, fell and immediately expired. The murderers, seeing their victim fall, drove to Brown's Hotel, a mile or two distant, where they took supper and indulged in liquor. They coolly informed Dr. Morris that they had shot a man and told him, he had better go and see to him. Mr. Sickler with whom we were intimately acquainted, was a man of some property. He has never been drafted, and was not, we believe, liable to military duty. Had never, in any way, rendered himself liable to military control, surveillance or suspicion - and when overtaken and shot down like a dog in the streets, by the despicable minions of this accursed military despotism was in pursuance of his quiet duties as a farmer and citizen of the county. In the name of God, of justice, humanity and Christianity, and everything near and dear to freemen - when will there be an end to these things? Printed Feb. 15, 1865

Martial HOSEA, of Luzerne County, was shot by a man by the name of Noah Smith, of Newton Township, while attempting to arrest him a day or two since. We are told Hosea died from the effect of the wound, yesterday. We have not learned the particulars, but presume that Smith was either a drafted man or a deserter. We have heard of repeated acts of violence, outrage and terror, committed by this man, Hosea, upon quiet, unoffending citizens of this county, and presume, that like his brother, Marshal, who murdered Isaac Sickler yesterday, he had but little regard for human life or the rights of property. Printed Feb. 15, 1865

To the Public - ISAAC SICKLER, an industrious and worthy citizen of Exeter Township, who was brutally murdered by one of the posse of a Deputy Provost Marshal a few days ago, was the father of eight small children, seven of them girls, who with their mother depends upon his labor for support. He was in possession of a small piece of land which is encumbered to some extent. In view of these circumstances, and that the family of the deceased may retain their home, it is proposed that the citizens of the county who feel willing to do so, make the family a Donation visit on Thursday, the 2nd day of March next - Many citizens. Printed Feb. 22, 1865

Mitchell, only son of P. M. OSTERHOUT, died suddenly on the 18th of May, 1865, aged 13 years, 1 month. Printed May 24, 1865.

WILLIAM MC KUNE, of Falls Township Died July 2, 1898
Will dated April 10, 1889, Proved August 2, 1898
Will mentions son: William J., Daughters, Anna, Lizzie wife of O.H. Loomis, Rose, wife of Tracy Roberts, JENNIE, wife of JAMES FITCH
Letters September 28, 1898
Inventory and App. March 18, 1899
Vendue List, April 17, 1899
Final Accounting, September 20, 1899

Marriage: Charles E. WALTER, 25 of Mill City, farmer, son of H.H. and Lucinda Walter to JENNIE FITCH, 23 of McKeene, Wyoming County, daughter of ASHER AND RACHEL FITCH, marriage license Feb. 17, 1888 (no marriage date)

Mrs. HEISTER KEELER met with an unfortunate accident while returning from Pittston where she had been visiting her daughter. She fell from her heat in a fainting fit with her face against the carriage wheel. The well-trained horse neither stopped nor run and when she became conscious, she found herself severely bruised about the face and neck, and a part of one ear being gone. Dr. Dornsife is attending her and she is doing nicely now.

DAVID B. AUSTIN was born in Oswego, New York, in 1833, and married MARGERY C. FITCH in 1853. They had three children. Mr Austin was a farmer. He served in the Rebellion, and died at Andersonville.

S. FITCH (Spencer) was born in Tunkhannock, in 1811, and married ELIZABETH SICKLER. They have eight children. The farm on which Mr. Fitch lives was cleared by his Grandfather.

MORGAN FITCH, farmer, was born in Falls Township, in 1809, and married MARY A. WILLIAMS in 1828. They have eleven children, eight of whom are living.